Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873. NUMBER 24

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after May 25, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR,S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.59	7.30	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.00	1.10PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.00PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.19	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.49
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	7 50	6.50	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR's.	EXPR's.	EXPR's.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6 00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.05PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11 30AM
Mansfield	6 40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville	9.20	9.20	6.37	2.13
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.25	4.20
Rochester	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.90	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after May 25, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.41	3.09	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	3.33	5.53
Alliance		11.05	4.18	6.40
Bayard		11.39	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.25	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.15	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.22	9.05
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.50	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	9.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		9.50	3.30	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7,30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. —After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommod'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No 2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No 3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac No 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No 3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6 10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m. New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m: Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:21 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m; and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 4:30 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 55 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872. Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac.	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac.	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 25 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.30 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

The Beaver Radical.

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All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

THE NEW YORK PARRICIDE.

Sketch of the Murdered Man—His Unhappy Domestic Life.

We take the following from the New York papers:

Mr. Mansfield Tracy Walworth was the youngest son of the late distinguished Chancellor, Reuben Hyde Walworth, of Saratoga springs, who died in 1867, at the age of eighty years. The Walworth family was originally from Connecticut, but in 1790 the parents of the Chancellor removed to this State and settled at Hoosick. Since then the Walworths, through the father and sons, have occupied a prominent position in the judicial, the clerical, the educational, and the literary annals of the State.

The subject of this sketch was born in Albany in the year 1830. He was therefore forty-three years of age at the time of his death. After the usual course of academic and collegiate studies he studied law, and was in due course of time admitted to the bar of his native city. But he soon after abandoned the legal profession for the more congenial one of literature. He wrote with ease, and while his productions did not by any means reach the higher planes of literature, they were deeply tinged with the flavor of romance and with a certain spirit of the unreal which satisfied the tastes of many readers and secured for them a wide popularity. His vivid imagination, cultured mind and love of the melodramatic and marvellous found ample scope in his novels, the titles of which are "Hotspur," "Lulu," "Warwick," "Delaplaine," and "Beverly." All these books have been produced within about six years' time, and their author may have been said to have little more than begun his literary career when death overtook him. He was besides a very indefatigable and highly sensational feuilletonist, and at the present time a literary weekly of this city is publishing a serial story written by him, entitled "Married in Mask," while another new novel of his is in the press of his New York publisher. He has left other unpublished works behind him, among them a work called "Lives of the Chancellors of New York."

More than twenty years ago Mr. Walworth married Miss Ellen Hardin, daughter of the Colonel Hardin who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican war. Six children resulted from this marriage, of whom Frank, the unhappy young parricide, now nineteen or twenty years of age, is the oldest. He has also left two daughters, aged between twelve and fourteen years.

Mr. Walworth's oldest and only brother is Father Clarence Walworth, who has charge of a Catholic church at Albany. Mr. Walworth was also a convert to the doctrines of the Catholic church from the Episcopalian faith, in which he was reared. His change of sectarian belief from the latter denomination to the former was in some respects illustrated by the drift of the sentiments of the hero of one of his earliest novels.

It is stated by those who knew the late Mr. Walworth that outside of his family relations he was quiet, gentlemanly and agreeable. He was of convivial habits, without being addicted to drink, and was always happy when with a party of friends. In physique he was of stalwart frame, with a ruddy, good-natured countenance, and his genial manners rendered him a pleasant companion. On Monday night of last week he visited nearly all the picnics which came off on the east side on that night, and he was last seen by a friend, from whom he parted on Fifty-ninth street to go home.

Mr. Walworth occupied a high place in the Masonic fraternity, and it is a somewhat curious circumstance that when he was killed he was within a hundred yards of the hall in which he was to attend the annual communication.

Walworth's Bad Habits the Cause of the Trouble.

Another account of Walworth's marriage says:

For a time they lived happily; but Walworth possessed an unhappy disposition, and this was aggravated by excesses in which he began to indulge. While under the influence of liquor he was at times very violent, and even went so far as to abuse his wife and children, a son and two daughters having been born to them. Partly through the love he bore for his wife, for whom he at one time entertained a sincere affection, and partly through the intervention of friends, he was induced for a time to lay aside his evil courses. He became a member of the Roman Catholic church, and for a time led a better life. He promised in the strongest terms to reform, and seemed to possess strength of mind sufficient to carry out his good resolutions. He soon, however, broke through these, and resumed his course of dissipation. He was, at all times, a man of violent passions, and when under the influence of liquor was at times absolutely brutal. He on many occasions assaulted his wife, and even threatened to make way with her. Friends on many occasions interfered for the sake of the wife and children to preserve peace, but without avail. Whenever he was under the influence of liquor he was uncontrollable, and his wife and children were the first to feel his resentment. It is the universal testimony of all acquainted with the family that the wife bore with her husband's excesses and abuses as long as there was any possibility of doing so. Not until the lives of herself and children were in positive peril by reason of his insane acts when drunk, did the wife finally leave him. She is described as a woman of the most exalted virtue, of an even temper and sweet disposition, and possesses the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends in this city and at Saratoga. The relatives of her husband have uniformly taken her part in the estrangement between herself and husband.

The Circumstances Previous to the Murder.

A despatch from Saratoga says:

For the past three years Mr. and Mrs. Walworth have been separated. It is given as a reason for this separation that Mr. Walworth was dissolute and so ill-treated his wife that she was compelled to leave him. Mrs. Walworth remained at the family residence here and opened a young ladies' seminary, hoping thus to obtain a support for herself and her six children. This institution, now in a flourishing condition, she still maintains. About two years ago Mrs. Walworth endeavored to obtain a divorce from her husband; but as no divorce is permitted to communicants of the Catholic church, of which both were members, only a partial separation between the two could be secured.

After that time Mr. Walworth made efforts to induce his wife to live with him once more, but she steadfastly refused his importunities, and kept up the separation between them. This determination on her part seemed to have aggravated Mr. Walworth, and, as is said, he subsequently repeatedly annoyed her with letters of an abusive and slanderous character. Last summer he came to Saratoga, and, according to the gossip of the place, sought to force himself upon the family. He at that time had a difficulty with his son Frank. In his novel entitled "Beverly" Mr. Walworth introduced his family difficulties as a marked feature of the plot. It is alleged that he claimed therein to have portrayed himself to his wife, and that in this novel he misrepresented her and his family. All these causes tended to embitter the father against his wife and son, and the latter against him.

More recently Mr. Walworth wrote threatening letters to Mrs. Walworth of a more than usually aggravating character. It is also believed that Frank intercepted some of these letters before they reached his mother, as since the murder Mrs. Walworth has found in her son's room to empty envelopes addressed to her, and in her late husband's handwriting. However this may be, Frank left his home in this place suddenly on Monday morning, without informing his mother that he was going upon a journey, and only leaving word for her that she need not be uneasy if he was not at home that night. He went direct to New York, and what followed is now known.

Upon the reception of the news of the murder in Saratoga yesrerday afternoon, Father Clarence Walworth, the brother of the late Mr. Walworth, came immediately hither from Albany, and accompanied Mrs. Walworth to New York. The residents of this town respect Mrs. Walworth, and sympathize with her on account of her son, who has always maintained a high reputation and has been regarded as a good boy, whose efforts have been to protect his mother against the persecutions of a husband and father who has wronged her.

Judge Barbour's Statement.

A *Tribune* reporter obtained the following statement from Chief Justice Barbour of the Superior Court.

Judge Barbour was the son of a sister of Chancellor Walworth, and consequently a cousin of the deceased. He had not acted as counsel for his wife in the divorce suit and had not taken sides in the long and bitter quarrel which had existed between the wife and her husband. A divorce was obtained in her favor some years ago, on the ground of cruelty and personal violence, the husband having struck her, bitten one of her fingers to the bone, and in other ways brutally treated her. Though he did not take sides in the quarrel, he would state the relatives of the deceased generally took sides with the wife against her husband, including two brothers in Albany, one of whom was a Roman Catholic clergyman. The wife was a daughter of General Hardin, of Illinois, a military man of prominence in the Mexican war, he having especially distinguished himself at Buena Vista. After General Hardin's death his wife was married to Chancellor Walworth, being his second wife, so that the deceased had married the daughter of his step-mother. The old Walworth place at Saratoga was left to the chancellor's second wife, and her daughter, the deceased's wife, opened a boarding school at the place. The murdered man's later ill-treatment of his wife was in the form of threats, insults, annoying references in the public press, &c. Thus, he had threatened to take a house adjoining his wife's school and to occupy it with a mistress, to the ill-repute of the school and of the wife. He had inserted a notice in the Home Journal to the following effect: "There exists at Saratoga a young ladies' school, named after the celebrated author, Mansfield Tracy Walworth. It is kept by Mrs. —— Hardin, (her maiden name). Mr. Walworth has presented the institution with a rare collection of shells and fossils," (things which he did not own.) These effusions in print had a certain appearance of decency, but were either slanderous or otherwise intensely annoying. He had also made threats of violence.

As to the lad, his uncle, the Roman Catholic clergyman, being about to sail for Europe, had offered to take him with him, and the boy had agreed to go, provided he could settle up satisfactorily a matter in New York. He accordingly came to this city and went to his father's residence, but not finding him in, left a note, asking to see him at the Sturtevant house. His father received the note and went to the hotel at about 6:30 A. M. yesterday, before, indeed, the night watch had been relieved. Word was sent to the son that that his father had arrived, and the son asked to have him sent to his room. The son's purpose was to get his father to promise not to molest his mother during his absence. While they were talking together the son saw his father make a movement toward his pocket, which led him to suppose that his father was drawing a pistol, and this seemed the more likely, since his father had so often made threats of violence. He accordingly drew a revolver, which he had loaded for safety in case of an emergency, and fired. His father continuing to advance he shot a second time; and as he still advanced and put his hand on the boy's shoulder, he fired the third time. This, the Judge said, was the boy's story, from which it would appear he acted in self-defense. He would seem to have thought, too, that he shot only three times, though the reports represented that there were four.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Modocs—What is to be Done With Them—The Attorney General's Decision — The Polaris Crew — Hans Christian — The Arctic Baby—Stale Slanders Harmless.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1873.

Dispatches received within the last two days indicate that it has been the intention of General Jefferson C. Davis to dispose of a dozen or so of the surrendered Modocs by summary hanging. He had even gone so far as to commence the erection of the gibbet. This action of the military officer in command on the frontier had the effect of calling out from a certain class of journals enthusiastic expressions of intense pleasure at the prospect of being able to chronicle at an early day the prompt execution of the leading members of this band of outlaws. Perhaps they had painted in their imagination a view of their own columns filled with great headers, such as "The last of the Modocs!" "A just retribution!" "Captain Jack at the end of a rope!" etc., etc., etc. There is no better field for the study of human nature than this Modoc question. While some people naturally shrink from the contemplation of scenes in which the life of a fellow human being is deliberately taken from him even for the avowed purpose of "vindicating the majesty (?) of the law," there are others of the opposite disposition who seem to glory in nothing so much as the recital of stories of deeds of blood and violence, of suicides, executions and the like.

We are ready to acknowledge General Davis to be a very good soldier, but this does not prove him to be much of a lawyer. We learn that he was stopped in the preparation for his contemplated executions by orders from this city. This, of course, had the effect of calling out a considerable amount of grumbling from those same blood-thirsty newspapers, who would like to do away, in this case, with those wise provisions of law that prevent any man being deprived of life or liberty without a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his peers.

The President referred this case to Attorney General Williams a few days since, and on Saturday, the day before yesterday, that official gave his opinion as to the law bearing upon the subject. He says: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians now in custody of the United States Army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners by a military tribunal." He then recites the acts in the history of the case, which do not differ from those made public through the columns of the public press. In a communication, dated the 3d instant, General Sherman recommends that such of these Indians as have violated military law be tried by a military tribunal, and Secretary Belknap has seconded the recommendation. This differs somewhat from General Davis' plan of executing them without any trial whatever. The Attorney General quotes from "Instructions," prepared in 1863, that "military jurisdiction is of two kinds: first, that which is conferred and defined by statue; second, that which is derived from the common law of war." He does not find in the case of the Modocs any circumstance connected with their crimes that will bring them under the first kind of jurisdiction: to-wit, that conferred by statute. As to the second kind of jurisdiction, that arising under the common law of war, he finds them amenable and subject to trial by military tribunal for certain charges against them, such as the violation of the sacredness of a flag of truce and bad faith in keeping their paroles. Mr. Williams, in referring to the relations of the government to the Indians, says: "It is difficult to define exactly the relations of the Indian tribes to the United States; but as they have been recognized as independent communities for treatymaking purposes, and as they carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly, it seems to me, be held subject to those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy like that in question punishable by military authority." (I might here remark that President Grant is desirous of breaking up the tribal relations of the various Indian tribes. He sees the bane of all Indian policies to be the recognition of their independence as communities. This recognition consists in treating with them as we do with independent foreign nations, but such has been the policy ever since the establishment of our government, and a change to any other system would involve much difficulty.) The Attorney General concludes that they *may* be tried by a military commission, and that, "if upon such a trial any are found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require or justify."

It is believed here that a military commission is likely to be more lenient with these Indians than any jury of Oregon settlers. It has been believed for several days that the President is favorable to giving them a military trial, and it may now be regarded as settled that they will be thus tried, and that but few, if any, will be turned over to the authorities of the State of Oregon.

There seems to be an impression prevailing generally throughout the country that President Grant's Indian policy is something entirely new and untried, but any ordinary intelligent American will, I fancy, find some difficulty in pointing out wherein it differs as a policy from those of the past. There is, in reality, not a new or novel feature in the entire policy. It is rather a selection of the best points and features of all the systems of the past. It has been distinctively entitled the "peace" policy, and, for that matter it is the design of the President to preserve peaceful relations with every nation, state or tribe of people on the face of the earth when it can be done consistently with the honor of the Republic. But there is nothing new in this theory, and President Grant will certainly be the last man to claim anything for this feature of his administration. The plan of assigning Indians to reservations is being followed out, but it has been the policy of the government since the time of President Pierce. Schools have been established, but this was done forty years ago. The encouragement of agricultural pursuits is an old idea, having been provided for in treaties made many years ago. In 1834 laws were enacted prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks among the Indians, so there is nothing new in this respect. When the Interior Department was created, or rather made independent of the State Department, the care of the Indians was transferred to it from the War Department, thus changing the supervision of Indian affairs from the military to the civil authorities where it now resides.

President Grant does, however, favor a policy that is entirely new as far as any attempt to carry it into practice is concerned. I have mentioned elsewhere that he is desirous of breaking up their tribal relations, but he does not deem himself authorized to take measures for enforcing such a policy while the present laws are in force. It will require some statutory provisions before such a movement can be inaugurated, and, however much he may favor it, he can not act upon such a policy until he has the authority of law for so doing.

The United States Steamer Frolic is now lying at the Navy Yard in this city with that portion of the crew of the Polaris on board that were rescued from the ice-floe on the 30th of April near Grady Harbor, Labrador. Among the number are Hans Christian, his wife and four children. They were taken on board the Polaris at Disco, but at the time there were but three children. The fourth child was born on board the Polaris while in winter quarters. The birth having been on a United States vessel, carrying the national flag, the child is a citizen of the United States. It is supposed that this child was born in a higher latitude than any other living human being. Its birthplace was at least a hundred miles north of any known human habitation. It survived the perils of the intense cold for months on the drifting ice-floe during a severe winter in that frozen region and is doing well. Its history will make it an object of universal attention.

One would have supposed that certain vile sheets would have learned a lesson from their last years' experience. But some men must be slanderers by the very nature of their beings. They ought certainly to have discovered that they are doing themselves and their party no good by originating and circulating foul calumnies upon the character of President Grant. They have surely found out that it does no harm to him, that nobody believes them, and that the only effect that can come from the revival of such stories as they have been wont to tell in the past must be that of awakening the disgust of the honest and decent portion of the public toward those who condescend to such depths of meanness. That old, worn-out threadbare, libel concerning the habits of the President has certainly been repeated till the public is thoroughly weary of it. It does the President neither harm nor good to repeat the slander of his being drunk. If any man has any disposition to slander, if he has no conscience in the matter, he ought to have enough pride to make him ashamed to fall back on anything so old and stale as this. If he wants to lie let him tell an original lie, let him make up something that will pass current among that credulous class of people who swallow everything.

The *Capital*, Donn Piatt, editor, a Sunday paper published in this city, claiming to be an "*Indepenent Journal*," treated its readers yesterday to a rehash of the story that Grant gets drunk. For shame, Mr. *Capital*, can't you get up something more fresh than this? You claim to be witty. The veriest country clown would blush to repeat that old slander, worn out years and years ago. You must be pushed hard for matter, you must be about exhausted, times must be hard with you, when you have to resort to anything so very stale with which to fill your columns. But this shows the stuff you are made of.

SAM.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER VIII. (continued.)

They ordinarily sat in the evening in the same places round a small table—Charlotte on the sofa, Ottilie on a chair opposite to her, and the gentlemen on each side. Ottilie's place was on Edward's right, the side where he put the candle when he was reading—at such times she would draw her chair a little nearer to look over him, for Ottilie also trusted her own eyes better than another person's lips, and Edward would then always make a move towards her, that it might be as easy as possible for her—indeed he would frequently make longer stops than necessary, that he might not turn over before she had got to the bottom of the page.

Charlotte and the Captain observed this, and exchanged many a quiet smile; but they were both taken by surprise at another symptom, in which Ottilie's latent feeling accidentally displayed itself.

One evening, which had been partly spoilt for them by a tedious visit, Edward proposed that they should not separate so early—he felt inclined for music—he would take his flute, which he had not done for many days past. Charlotte looked for the sonatas which they generally played together, and they were not to be found, Ottilie, with some hesitation, said that they were in her room—she had taken them there to copy them.

"And you can, you will, accompany me on the piano?" cried Edward, his eyes sparkling with pleasure.

"I think perhaps I can," answered Ottilie.

She brought the music and sat down to the instrument. The others listened, and were surprised to hear how perfectly Ottilie had taught herself the piece—but far more surprised were they at the way in which she contrived to adapt herself to Edward's style of playing. Adapt herself, is not the right expression—Charlotte's skill and power enabled her, in order to please her husband, to keep up with him when he went too fast, and hold in for him if he hesitated; but Ottilie, who had several times heard them play the sonata together, seemed to have learnt it according to the idea in which they accompanied each other—she had so completely made his defects her own, that a kind of living whole resulted from it, which did not move indeed according to exact rule, but the effect of which was in the highest degree pleasant and delightful. The composer himself would not have been displeased to hear his work disfigured in a manner so charming.

Charlotte and the Captain watched this strange unexpected occurrence in silence, with the kind of feeling with which we often observe the actions of children—unable exactly to approve of them, from the serious consequences which may follow, and yet, without being able to find fault, perhaps with a kind of envy. For, indeed, the regard of these two for one another was growing also, as well as that of the others—and it was perhaps only the more perilous because they were both stronger, more certain of themselves, and better able to restrain themselves.

The Captain had already begun to feel that a habit which he could not resist was threatening to bind him to Charlotte. He forced himself to stay away at the hour when she commonly used to be at the works; by getting up very early in the morning he contrived to finish there whatever he had to do, and went back to the castle to his work in his own room. The first day or two Charlotte thought it was an accident—she looked for him in every place where she thought he could possibly be. Then she thought she understood him—and admired him all the more.

Avoiding, as the Captain now did, being alone with Charlotte, the more industriously did he labor to hurry forward the preparations for keeping her rapidly-approaching birth day with all splendor. While he was bringing up the new road from behind the village, he made the men, under pretence that he wanted stones, begin working at the top as well, and work down, to meet the others; and he had calculated his arrangements so that the two should meet on the eve of the day. The excavations for the new house were already done; the rock was blown away with gunpowder; and a fair foundation-stone had been hewn, with a hollow chamber, and a flat slab adjusted to cover it.

This outward activity, these little mysterious purposes of friendship, prompted by feeling with more or less they were obliged to repress, rather prevented the little party when together from being as lively as usual. Edward, who felt that there was a sort of void, one evening called upon the Captain to fetch his violin—Charlotte should play the piano, and he should accompany her. The Captain was unable to refuse the general request, and they executed together one of the most difficult pieces of music with an ease, and freedom, and feeling, which could not but afford themselves, and the two who were listening to them, the greatest delight. They promised themselves a frequent repetition of it, as well as further practice together.

"They do it better than we, Ottilie," said Edward; "we will admire them—but we can enjoy ourselves together too."

CHAPTER IX.

The birthday was come, and everything was ready. The wall was all complete which protected the raised village-road against the water, and so was the walk; passing the church for a short time it followed the path which had been laid out by Charlotte, and then winding upwards among the rocks, inclined first under the summer-house to the right and then, after a wide sweep, passed back above it to the right again, and so by degrees out to the summit.

A large party had assembled for the occasion. They went first to church, where they found the whole congregation collected together in their holiday dresses. After service, they filed out in order—first the boys, then the young men, then the old; after them came the party from the castle, with their visitors and retinue; and the village maidens, young girls, and women, brought up the rear.

At the the turn of the walk, a raised stone seat had been contrived, where the Captain made Charlotte and the visitors stop and rest. From here they could see over the whole distance from the beginning to the end—the troops of men who had gone up before them, the file of women following, and now drawing up to where they were. It was lovely weather, and the whole effect was singularly beautiful. Charlotte was taken by surprise, she was touched, and she pressed the Captain's hand warmly.

They followed the crowd who had slowly ascended, and were now forming a circle round the spot where the future house was to stand. The lord of the castle, his family, and the principal strangers were now invited to descend into the the vault, where the fountain stone, supported on one side, lay ready to be let down. A well-dressed mason, a trowel in one hand and a hammer in the other, came forward, and with grace spoke an address in verse, of which in prose we can give but an imperfect rendering.

"Three things," he began, "are to be looked to in a building—that it stand on the right spot; that it be securely founded; that it be successfully executed. The first is the business of the master of the house—his and his only. As in the city the prince and the council alone determine where a building shall be, so in the country it is the right of the lord of the soil that he shall say, 'Here my dwelling shall stand; here, and nowhere else.'"

Edward and Ottilie were standing opposite one another, as these words were were spoken; but they did not venture to look up and exchange glances.

To the third, the execution, there is neither art nor handicraft which must not in some way contribute. But the second, the founding, is the province of the mason; and, boldly to speak it out, it is the head and front of all the undertaking—a solemn thing it is—and our bidding you descend hither is full of meaning. You are celebrating your festival in the deep of the earth. Here within this hollow spot, you show us the honor of appearing as witnesses of our mystic craft. Presently we shall lower down this carefully-hewn stone into its place; and soon these earth-walls, now ornamented with fair and worthy persons, will be no more accessibly—but will be closed in forever!

The foundation stone, which with its angles typifies the just angles of the building, with the sharpness of its moulding, the regularity of it, and with the truth of its lines to the horizontal and perpendicular, the uprightness and equal height of all the walls, we might now without more ado let down—it would rest in its place with its own weight. But even here they shall not fail of lime and means to bind it. For as human beings who may be well inclined to each other by nature, yet hold more firmly together when the law cements them, so are stones also, whose forms may already fit together, united far better by these binding forces. It is not seemly to be idle among the working, and here you will not refuse to be our fellow laborer,"—with these words he reached the trowel to Charlotte, who threw mortar with it under the stone—several of the others were then desired to do the same, and then it was at once let fall. Upon which the hammer was placed next in Charlotte's, and then in the others' hands, to strike six times with it, and conclude, in this expression, the wedlock of the stone with the earth.

"The work of the mason," went on the speaker, "now under the free sky as we are, if it be not done in concealment, yet must pass into concealment—the soil will be laid smoothly in, and thrown over this stone, and with the walls which we rear into the daylight we in the end are seldom remembered. The works of the stone cutter and the carver remain under the eyes; but for us it is not to complain when the plasterer blots out the last trace of our hands, and appropriates our work to himself; when he overlays it, and smoothes it, and colors it.

Not from regard for the opinion of others, but from respect for himself, the mason will be faithful in his calling. There is none who has more need to feel in himself the consciousness of what he is. When the house is finished, when the soil is smoothed, and the surface plastered over, and the outside all overwrought with ornament, he can even see in yet through all disguises, and still recognize those exact and careful adjustments, to which the whole is indebted for its being and for its persistence.

But as the man who commits some evil deed has to fear, that, notwithstanding all precautions, it will one day come to light—so too must he expect who has done some good thing in secret, that it also, in spite of himself, will appear in the day; and therefore we make this foundation-stone at the same time a stone of memorial. Here, in these various hollows which have been hewn into it, many things are now to be buried, as a witness to some far-off world—these metal cases hermetically sealed contain documents in writing; matters of various note engraved on these plates; in these fair glass bottles we bury the best old wine, with a note of the year of its vintage. We have coins, too, of many kinds, from the mint of the current year. All this we have received through the liberality of him for whom we build. There is space yet remaining, if guest or spectator wishes to offer anything to the after-world!

After a slight pause the speaker looked around; but, as is commonly the case on such occasions, no one was prepared; they were all taken by surprise. At last, a merry-looking young officer set the example, and said:

"If I am to contribute anything which as yet is not to be found in this treasure-chamber, it shall be a pair of buttons from my uniform—I don't see why they do not deserve to go down to posterity!"

No sooner said than done, and then a number of persons found something of the same sort which they could do; the young ladies did not hesitate to throw in some of their side hair combs—smelling bottles and other trinkets were not spared. Only Ottilie hung back; till a kind word from Edward roused here from the abstraction in which she was watching the various things being heaped in. Then she unclasped from her neck the gold chain on which her father's picture had hung, and with a light gentle hand laid it down on the other jewels. Edward rather disarranged the proceedings, by at once, in some haste, having the cover let fall, and fastened down.

The young mason who had been most active through all this, again took his place as orator, and went on, "We lay down this stone forever, for the establishment the present and the future possessors of this house. But in that we bury this treasure together with it, we do it in the remembrance—in this most enduring of works—of the perishableness of a human things. We remember that a time may come when this cover so fast sealed shall again be lifted; and that can only be when all shall again be destroyed which as yet we have not brought into being.

"But now—now that it at once may begin to be, back with our thoughts out of the future—back into the present. At once, after the feast which we have this day kept together, let us on with our labor; let no one of all those trades which are to work on our foundation, through us keep unwilling holiday. Let the building rise swiftly to its height, and out of the windows, which as yet have no existence, may the master of the house, with his family and with his guests, look forth, with a glad heart over his broad lands. To him and to all here present herewith be health and happiness."

With these words he drained a richly cut tumbler at a draught, and flung it into the air, thereby to signify the excess of pleasure by destroying the vessel which had served for such a solemn occasion. This time, however, it fell out otherwise The glass did not fall back to the earth and indeed without a miracle.

In order to get forward with the buildings, they had already thrown out the whole of the soil at the opposite corner; indeed, they had begun to raise the wall, and for this purpose had reared a scaffold as high as was absolutely necessary. On the occasion of the festival, boards had been laid along the top of this, and a number of spectators were allowed to stand there. It had been meant principally for the advantage of the workmen themselves. The glass had flown up there, and had been caught by one of them, who took it as a sign of good luck for himself. He waved it round without letting it out of his hand, and the letters E and O were to be seen very richly cut upon it, running one into the other. It was one of the glasses which had been executed for Edward when he was a boy.

The scaffoldings were again deserted, and the most active among the party climbed up to look round them, and could not speak enough in praise of the beauty of the prospect on all sides. How many new discoveries does not a person make when on some high point he ascends but a single story higher. Inland many fresh villages came in sight. The line of the river could be traced like a thread of silver; indeed, one of the party that he distinguished the spires of the capital. On the other side, behind the wooden hill, the blue peaks of the far-off mountains were seen rising, and the country immediately about them was spread out like a map.

"If the three ponds," cried some one, "were but thrown together to make a single sheet of water, there would be everything here which is noblest and most excellent."

"That might be easily effected," the Captain said. "In early times they must have formed all one lake among the hills here,"

"Only I must beseech you to spare my clump of planes and poplars that stand so prettily by the centre pond," said Edward. "See,"—he turned to Ottilie, bringing her a few steps forward, and pointing down—"those trees I planted myself."

"How long have they been standing there?" asked Ottilie.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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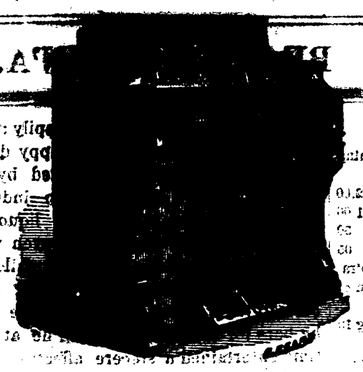

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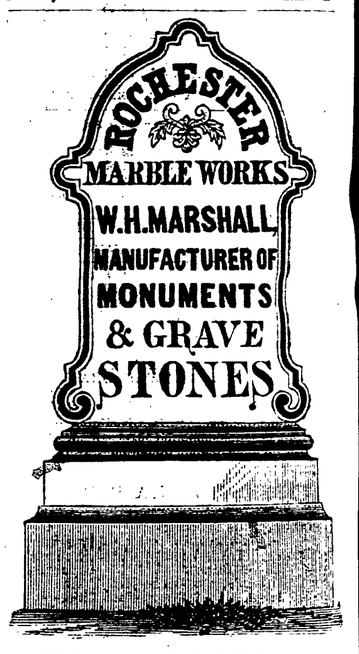

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POPULATION METERS.

Nebraska Increment in Two Years, 68,935! Total in 1872, 191,928.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, 1873.

Hume speaks of a Roman Emperor, who, wishing to learn something about the population of his metropolis, issued an elict requiring everybody to bring to his palace all the cobwebs they could find. There were enough to prove Rome a very large city. When Arthur Young wished to compare the different French departments, he could devise no better method than to cut them out one by one from a map, and then ascertain their comparative weights in a scale.

One of the earliest modern examples of accurate enumeration throughout a wide country, was the United States census of 1791. Each new decade some new specifications have been added to those before made.

The prosperity of a State is now measured, by all political economists, by its populational growth. Hence all States are prone to over-estimate the rapidity of their increase, and so at every census are mortified that their numbers are proved so few. So chagrined were several cities in 1870, that they paid for taking a second census in hopes to show that their inhabitants had not been all included in the government returns.

The biennial census which was long taken by the State of Iowa, furnished to every Iowa editor an exhaustless treasury of items—never in the way, and never out of the way.

In the absence of an oft repeated census, there is an infinity of unchecked guessing and gassing, especially in new States where growth is most wondered at, being a transition from nothing to something.

Accordingly, on the Atlantic slope, there is great distrust of all reports concerning western progress, till they are confirmed by an official census. The Nebraska Superintendent of Immigration has estimated the influx into that State at 40,000 persons a year. His estimate has been much ridiculed as a wild exaggeration, of a piece with Yankee Doodle's reckoning of the continental host when his father and he went down to camp.

"And there was Captain Washington
Upon a strapping stallion,
A giving orders to his men,
I guess there was a million."

But it can be *proved* mathematically, that Mr. Noteware's estimate is very nearly correct. Thus, in 1870, the school children numbered 32,762, and the population 122,993 But, in 1872 the school children had increased to 51,123. Therefore, as all those scholars who have reached the Rule of Three can demonstrate, the Nebraska, population in 1872 amounted to 191,928 showing a gain of 68,935 within two years.

The lists of school children, besides showing the growth of the State at large, are a meter of local progress.

Look, for instance, along the main line of the Burlington & Missouri river Railroad. It runs through eight counties, Adams, Cass, Clay, Fillmore, Kearney, Lancaster, Saline and Saunders. Their school children in 1870, were 5,912, and their population 23,247. In 1872 their school children had multiplied to 11,210, therefore their population then can not have been less than 44,079⅝.

Nebraska, at large, has been exceptionally prosperous, for its populational increment in two years has been 56 04 per cent. But even this per centage falls far below that of the eight counties traversed by the B & M. railroad line. Their populational advance between 1870 and 1872 has been at the rate of 89 6 per cent

In the next two years their growth will be still greater than in the last two, for half of them had no school children two years ago, and locomotives not yet having traversed them all for more than four months, have but just begun to put fourth their magical influences in making solitudes populous.

Yet the railroad above mentioned within thirty-three months after putting its land in market, had sold 478,988 acres to 4,525 purchasers, on ten years credit and six per cent. interest, and on sales since 1872 nothing of the principal is payable till the end of four years.

THE NEW OREGON SENATOR.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, lately elected to the United States Senate from Oregon, it appears was formerly a citizen of Butler county, where he was known as John M. Hipple. The newspapers of late have been discussing his change of name, and on the part of some of them the question has actually been raised as to whether this change will not render his election void. The Butler *Eagle*, whose editor appears to have been well acquainted with the gentleman, gives the following sketch of him which would seem to settle all doubts as to the validity of his election, inasmuch as he was chosen under the name he adopted when he settled in Oregon, and by which he has been known ever since:

For the information of our readers, we would state that the recently elected Senator from oregon is none other than our former citizen—John M. Hipple, Esq. The circumstances under which he left here are known to most of our people. For the purpose of remaining unknown, it seems on his arrival on the Pacific Slope he changed his name from John Mitchell Hipple to John Hipple Mitchell, using only the initial letter for his middle name. He is now a member of the United States Senate. This fact although known to some of our citizens for some time will be new to most of our readers.

An alleged improper intimacy with a respectable young lady, was Mr. Hipple's first trouble. It is worthy of remark, however, that this occurred while he was yet a youth. He had entered as a law partner of Col. Thompson. He became an active Republican, and served as Chairman of the County Executive Committee in 1859. The Colonel went to the Legislature and the whole personal supervision of their extensive business fell under his care. Although only a short time at his profession, he showed evidences of mental vigor that gave promise of future eminence. His literary course was only moderate, yet his public performances, both on the stump and at the bar, gave promise of a ready debater. His sentences were short and well formed, his reasoning clear. He left us under circumstances that would have driven almost any ambitious young man away. The warm sympathies of a large circle of friends followed him. His wife procured a divorce some years ago which she might have failed to do had he opposed it. He has provided for the support of his children.

The correspondent of the *Post* was in error as to the discounting of any of Mr. Hipple's liabilities; all just demands were met by Col. Thompson in full. They have been settled satisfactorily by the former gentleman, and there is, therefore, nothing remaining open. No one here ever doubted Mr. Hipple's integrity.

He is now one of the representatives of the young State of Oregon in the United States Senate. We have no doubt he will make one of the most useful members of that body. In our personal relation with him, while among us, we always found him to be a warm hearted young man, and doubt not these qualities will adhere to him through life. We have not admired the manner of choosing United States Senators in some instances nor the choice made, but this is not one of these cases. We are glad to know that one for whom we had such a warm sympathy is deemed by others worthy of their confidence and the choicest honors of the promising Commonwealth of the North west. Their honor and their interest could not have been intrusted to safer hands. When the head and heart are right, "there is nothing in a name." May continued success attend the Hon. John H. Mitchell.

Judging from Appearances.

A good story is told by a Yankee editor, in illustration of the folly of judging from appearances. A person dressed in a suit of homespun clothes, stepped into a house in Boston, on some business, where several ladies were assembled in an inner room. One of the company remarked in a low tone, that a countryman was in waiting, and agreed to have some fun. The following dialogue ensued:

"You're from the country, I suppose?"

"Yes, I'm from the country."

"Well, sir, what do you think of the city?"

"It's got a tarnal sight of houses in it."

"I expect there are a great many ladies where you come from."

"Oh yes, a woundy sight; jist for all the world like them," pointing to the ladies."

"And you are quite a beau among them no doubt."

"Yes, I beaus 'em to meetin' and about."

"Maybe the gentleman will take a glass of wine," said one of the company.

"I thankee: don't care if I do."

"But you must drink a toast."

"I eats toast what Aunt Debby makes, but as to drinkin', I never seed the like."

What was the surprise of the company to hear the stranger speak as follows:

'Ladies and gentleman, permit me to wish you health and happiness with every other blessing the earth can afford, and I advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived by appearances. You mistook me by my dress for a country booby: I, from the same cause, thought these men were gentlemen. The deception is mutual. I wish you good evening.

Impurity of Drinking Water.

Set a pitcher of iced water in a room inhabited, says a writer in *To-day*, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing nearly all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water kept in the room awhile is always unfit for use and should be often removed, whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason water in a pump should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in a pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh and pure water for all domestic uses.

"A JOLLY member of the Exchange, who has a habit of winking every time he speaks, has been christened "the eye stutterer."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN VINDICATED.

Hon. Montgomery Blair's Statement.

By some oversight the publication of the following important statement of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, vindicating the fame of the late President Lincoln against the aspersions of Mr. Adams, in his oration on the character of Mr. Seward, has been neglected until now. It is due to the memory of Mr. Lincoln that it should have as wide a circulation as the oration had, and we commend it to the attention of our readers:

WHAT MR BLAIR SAYS.

The statement as it appeared in the public press that the late Chief Justice, Mr. Welles, and myself had determined to unite in protesting against the injustice done to Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams in his eulogy upon Mr. Seward is not strictly accurate. The facts are that on the appearance of Mr. Adams' oration Mr. Welles wrote me that he thought Mr Adams had not observed the customary limits of eulogy, which tolerated any extravagance of praise to the subject of it while nothing derogatory to others was spoken, but had unduly exalted Mr. Seward at the expense of Mr. Lincoln, and he thought that those who knew his statement to be incorrect ought to say so. I concurred with Mr. Welles in the gross injustice done Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams, but thought it would be sufficient, and would avoid unseemly controversy, if the survivors of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet should unite in saying that Mr. Adams had been misled as to the relations between Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of State, without going into particulars; and I so wrote to Mr. Welles, and also to the Chief Justice, from whom several days afterwards, I received this reply:

"No. 601 E. STREET, MONDAY, 9 o'clock, April 28, 1873.—My Dear Mr. Blair:—I have not read Mr. Adams' oration There is no occasion, I think, to apprehend any damage to Mr. Lincoln's memory from the exaggeration of Mr Seward's merits, but if my health permitted I should have no objection to comparing views with yourself and Mr. Welles, and letting the result be made public. Sincerely yours, S. P. CHASE.

"To the Hon. Mr. Blair."

Before this note came to hand I saw by the tone of the public press that, as the Chief Justice says, there was really no occasion to apprehend damage to Mr. Lincoln's memory from the exaggeration of Mr. Seward's merits, and being at the time very much engaged professionally, I did not go to see the Chief Justice to confer with him till he had left the city. I know, however, from other friends who conferred with him here and in New York that he concurred fully in saying that Mr. Adams had been misled, and Senator Cameron also concurs in this.

There could not be a greater misconception of history than to give to Mr. Lincoln a subordinate part either in his own administration or in the Republican party prior to the nomination, and compare him with Pierce, Buchanan and other inferior men whose elevation was due to intrigue. Lincoln was Mr. Seward's leading competitor at Chicago from the start, and was nominated by acclamation, almost, on the second ballot. He was the recognized leader of his party in Illinois in 1855, when he was the preferred candidate for the Senate of all but five of those who elected Judge Trumbull, who, being Democrats, would not then vote for Mr. Lincoln, but while Judge Trumbull's friends would not vote for Lincoln, he (Lincoln) went on the floor of the House and urged his friends to vote for Trumbull.

He had been a leading competitor for the Vice Presidency against Mr. Dayton in 1856, and this was before his debate with Douglas which proved him to be the representative man of the Republican party of that day, and everybody knows that he continued to be its true representative thence forward till the hour of his death, while Mr. Seward, by his speech on the 12th of January, 1861, in the Senate, which was echoed in the House by his friend and eulogist, Mr. Adams, on the 31st, lost them both the confidence of that party. Mr. Seward, referring to the secession movement then in progress, said that he would meet exactions with concessions and violence with peace, and accordingly agreed with the Confederate Commissioners to surrender our forts on their requirement.

But Mr. Lincoln declared, in his inaugural, that "the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government," and ordered the reinforcement of Sumter, which Mr. Seward had stipulated to give up within five days. This was at the beginning of the administration, and Mr. Lincoln was equally true to his own convictions on all important questions to the end. It is not an uncommon error among the astute to impute the success of those who are accepted as great by the common people to the sharpness of the inferior but able men they call to their assistance. This, I remember, was the belief of such persons with respect to General Jackson. Indeed many of the able men he had brought about him from time to time thought they took care of him, and were indispeneable to him, while the truth was that he was taking care of them and the country also.

Now they are forgotten, while with each revolving year, as the mists of party heats pass away and the old hero's simple grandeur of character is better understood, he grows greater in the eyes of his countrymen. So it will be with Lincoln. He was really a great soul—a patient, magnanimous, truthful, loving and lovable man, without egotism, devoted to great purposes, and with respect to all essential things a very resolute man.

In Vino Veritas.

The following, fresh from over the sea, is told at the expense of a distinguished and estimable son of Scotia. It seems that a dinner party was in progress during a brilliant display of northern lights, and this gentleman, stepping out to cool his burning brow, was startled by the display. He stood amazed; then, turning to the window, saw, within, his wife, sitting with the ladies waiting for the gentlemen to end their claret and cigars. Pushing aside the lace curtains, he beckoned his wife Agnes to come out. She complied when he said to her, solemnly,

"Wagnes, d'er see anything exstronory now?"

"Yes, Dolly, I see you have been drinking too much wine."

"No, not that, Wagnes; I mean exstronory phornomonums in the atmosphere."

"Why, where, Dolly?"

"Up yonder, Wagnes."

"Why, dear me! yes, I do, indeed—the most brilliant aurora that I ever saw."

"Wagnes, are things a shootin'?"

"Yes, dear."

"An' a-flashin', Wagnes?"

"Yes, Dolly."

"An' a sorter spreadin' an' dancin', eh, Wagnes?"

"All that, my dear."

"Ho!" (much relieved.) "Do you know, Wagnes—I mean Agnes—when'r I come out an' saw the celestial phornomonums a glowin' upper yonder, bless me effer I didn't think I was *in vino veritas*."—*Harper's Drawer.*

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, June 13, 1873.

Republican District and County Ticket

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester,
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

Treasurer.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.
J. P. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

"*Resolved*, That we condemn as wrong in principle and most demoralizing in practice, the late congressional retroactive salary increase and all kindred legislation."

Now, it is true that Congress passed the "retroactive salary increase" bill, but it is equally true, that it never would have reached the stature of a law had President Grant not favored the measure and given to it his official signature. *He* made it the law of the land; Congress had not the power to do so. Hence, we most respectfully ask the chairman of that committee on resolutions to point out the justice of condemning Congress, and not the President, for giving us the law to which reference is had.—*Argus*

The resolution is clear enough and needs no explanation, but to enlighten the dulness of the *Argus*, we may observe that the bill is condemned and, of course, all who are in any way responsible for its passage into law according to their responsibility. When the *Argus* asserts that the President made the law and that Congress had not the power to do so, it talks incoherently. We had supposed, until now, that Congress had power to pass a bill over the President's opposition. What does the *Argus* want? Does it favor the retroactive salary increase? If so, why not speak out and let the people know where it stands? It is not likely that the action of the Republican party will please it now any more than it did last Fall, and we presume that its editor will be one of the "all others" mentioned in the Democratic call, published in the official organ of the Democracy of Beaver county.

If the *Argus* was not anxious to find fault with the Republican party it would have stated, unless ignorant, that the retroactive feature of the salary increase bill did not effect the President and therefore he could not have been influenced by any personal motives as doubtless some of the members both Republican and Democratic were. The President received no back pay, the increase of his salary did not take effect until the commencement of his second term. In regard to his approval of the bill, it must be recollected that it came before him not by itself, as a separate measure to be acted on, on its own merits, but was put in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill which contained those appropriations necessary to carry on the Government and hence he could not veto the back pay section and approve the rest of the appropriations. The whole Appropriation bill had either to be vetoed or approved, and the President could not veto it on account of the back pay feature, since Congress had not time to agree upon and pass an other to take its place. Congress doubtless was afraid that the President would veto the bill with the retroactive section in it if it came before him by itself unencumbered and therefore included it in the Appropriation bill where he would be forced to give his signature to it in order to obtain the needful power by which to move the machinery of the Government. The *Argus* like the dog that barks at its own shadow, makes itself rediculous by its fault-finding and empty noise.

THE Beecher - Bowen - Tilton-Woodhull affair, which has long been the subject of gossip in private circles, and been scattered far and wide by means of *Woodhull & Clafflin's Weekly*, has lately been revivified by Beecher himself and the publication of an old and remarkable covenant between Beecher, Bowen and Tilton in reference to the scandal. The press, with few exceptions, remained silent until the publication of the covenant and Beecher's card; then, as if impatient from long restraint, nearly every paper in the country had something to say on the subject, and the general opinion thus expressed was one of doubt and uncertainty as regards the truth of the slanders, and a universal demand that the charges be examined and the matter cleared up. The covenant itself does not seem to possess a very high tone of christianity, and the herculean efforts which have been made to suppress the matter are calculated to create suspicions of the truth of what is alleged.

It is reported that Plymouth Church has decided upon an investigation, which should be exhaustive and comprehensive, that the truth or falsity of the grave charges, so freely, boldly and circumstantially made, may be certainly known.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Although it has been difficult of late to always obtain a quorum, yet the Convention has been making quite rapid progress towards the completion of its labors. The open or endorsed ballot clause in the section on sufferage and elections, was so amended as to make the endorsement of the ballot optional with the voter, thus rendering the change of little use, and making it conform to public opinion. The people are not willing to forego the secret ballot for an imaginary reform. The Convention has reversed its former action in regard to a liquor prohibitory clause and voted down by a large majority, the amendment on that subject, which was passed early in the winter, when a majority of the people in the State were supposed to be in favor of it. The fifteen hundred dollars increase which the members voted for themselves was a piece of work not unlike in appearance, the Congressional salary grab that was so universally denounced by the press. It is very probable that $2500 salary is not too much pay, considering the high prices of living in Philadelphia, but all the members, when elected understood that they were to receive only $1000, and to increase that amount because they had the power to do so, by their own votes, looks very much like what has been dubbed a "grab."

As a matter of record we give, for the information of the public, the official vote:

FOR A SALARY OF $2,500.—Messrs. Achenback, Addicks, Andrews, Baer, Bailey, (Huntingdon) Baker, Barclay, Bartholomew, Beebe, Bowman, Brown, Cassidy, Church, Collins, Corbett, Corson, Cronmiller, Curry, Dallas, Davis, De France, Dodd, Dunning, Edwards, Elliott, Ellis, Fell, Gibson, Guthrie, Hanna, Hazzard, Heverin, Horton, Landis, Lilly, MacConnell, M'Culloch, M'Murry, Mann, Mantor, Mitchell, Mott, Niles, Palmer, G. W., Parsons, Patton, Pughe, Read, John R., Reed, Andrew, Sharpe, Simpson, Smith, Wm. H. Stanton, Stewart, Temple, Van Reed, Walker, Wherry, White, David N., and Wright—60.

FOR A SALARY OF $1,000.—Messrs. Ainey, Bailey, (Perry,) Bannan, Bardsley, Bigler, Black, Charles A., Black, J. S., Brodhead, Broomall, Buckalew, Campbell, Carter, Clark, Cochran, Fulton, Gilpin, Gowen, Hay, Hemphill, Kaine, Knight, Lamberton, Lawrence, Lear, Littleton, M'Clean, Newlin, Palmer, H. W. Patterson, D. W., Patterson, T. H. B., Porter, Purviance, Reynolds, Kooke, Ross, Russell, Smith, H. G., Smith, Henry W., Struthers, Wetherill, J. M., Wetherill, Jno., Price, White Harry, White, J. W. F., and Worrell—44.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Alricks, Armstrong, Biddle, Boyd, Carey, Craig, Curtin, Cuyler, Darlington, Ewing, Finney, Funck, Green, Hall, Harvey, Howard, Hunsicker, Long, MacVeagh, MiCamant, Metzgar, Minor, Purman, Purviance, John N., Runk, Turrell, Woodward and Meredith, *President*—28.

We think the members of the Convention had better endured the privation of a little cash than suffer the loss of reputation which will be sure to follow their actions.

GOVERNOR STRAW, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated on Thursday, June 5th, and delivered his message to the two Houses of the Legislature the same day. The document gives a clear exhibit of the State affairs. The financial condition of the State is sound. The total debt of the State is a trifle more than $4,000,000, of which $6,000 was paid during the past year, and it is estimated that an average yearly payment of $125,000 will cancel the entire debt in thirty years, the date of the maturity of the last State bond. The savings banks indicate by their prosperity the prosperity of the business interests of the State. There are sixty-one banks, whose aggregate deposits are $28,462,539 98; aggregate surplus $1,296,242 29; total assesstts of depositors $29,758,782 27, which have increased during the year about fourteen per cent., being an actual increase belonging to the depositors of $4,019,413,69. The number of depositors have increased during the past year 7875, the total number at the present being 94,665 nearly one-third of the population of the State. The institutions of New Hampshire, like her mountains, are on a sound basis. Schools, charities and reforms all flourish.

The Governor recommends and praises the Centennial Exposition, and says that it will enlist the whole American people in its favor, and will be, as it should, the largest and finest ever seen, and a most wonderful illustration of the progress of the country during its brief existence of a century. Governor Straw also recommends a Local Option law, and a revision of the State constitution.

THE *Argus* asks why the Republican Convention did not condemn General Grant for signing the retroactive Congressional salary bill? We have stated the reasons in another article, and now we, in turn, enquire why the State Democratic Committee did not request their Chairman not only to denounce the the usurpation of Federal authority in Louisiana affairs, but also to condemn Congress for passing and the President for approving the back pay salary grab. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee was in Congress, and of course was directly benefitted by the bill, and is his mouth sealed because he was in favor of the bill and has drawn his extra money? or what is the matter? The Louisiana difficulties perhaps will afford sufficient ammunition to carry on the campaign this Fall, but we should think that opposition to something near home would give better chances of success. The political condition of Louisiana is certainly not very encouraging, and it is probable that Republicans will be able to agree with much that the Democratic Chairman will say on that subject.

THE WALWORTH PARRICIDE.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth, a literary man and author of flashy novels, was shot by his son Frank (aged 19,) in New York on the 3d inst. The elder Walworth was a bad husband and father, and had, it seems, been in the habit of sending threatening letters to his family from whom he was separated and creating in the community an impression unfavorable to the chastity of his wife. The young man defended his mother against the father, and in order to settle some family matters appointed the meeting that resulted in the shooting of the father by the son, a crime that shocks the moral sense of the country and reveals a condition of society that if startling. The crime is horrible and the coolness of the murderer and his assertion that he had committed no crime is almost beyond belief. The first impression was that the boy was insane and not responsible for his acts, and it is to be hoped that this may turn out to be the case, but the facts, as published, rather show the deed was premeditated and cowardly executed. The father is taken at a disadvantage, and shot down without warning, and the parricide only regrets the murder on account of the effect it will have on "his family." Was there ever before such hardness of heart, such presumption, such premature growth of independence? The most monstrous crime in the calendar is committed without regret as to the crime itself, and that, too, by a mere boy, brought up in refinement and moving in respectable and fashionable society. When such a crime is possible, well may we ask from whence did it spring? where were the secrets of its hidden growth? on what nourishment did it feed? Is young Walworth only an example of evils underlying society of which we are ignorant? Parricide is unnatural, and so detestable that the old Greeks deemed it to be impossible; but what was impossible then seems to be possible now in a christian community!

POLITICAL.

—Col. D. M. Jones is the chairman of the Blair county Republican Committee—a good selection.

—Hon. R. D. McCreary, of Oil City, has been renominated for Assembly without opposition.

—R. R. Chrisman is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly in Harrisburg.

—The Democrats and Liberals of Ohio have decided to hold their Convention at Columbus on the 6th of August.

—Mr. George F. Huff, of Greensburg, is the choice of the Republicans of Westmoreland county for State Treasurer.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* and the Toledo *Blade* favor Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, for next President.

—Mr. Alex. Kennedy, of Johnstown, is the Johnstown *Tribune's* candidate for Assembly on the Republican side in Cambria county for next fall.

—E. H. Wilcox, Henry Butterfield, and Mathew R. Barr are rival candidates for the Legislature in Erie county before the Republican primary meetings.

—The Warren county Republican Convention will be held on monday, June 23d, and the primary meetings on the Saturday previous.

—The President has appointed John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

—David Sankey has been solicited by some Republicans of Lawrence county to run for the Legislature, and he gives his consent in a kind of a way that to say the least is Sankeyish.

—A private dispatch received in Washington from Montgomery, Ala., says that Gov. Lewis (Rep.) has appointed Robert C. Brickell (Dem.) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, vice Peck, resigned.

—The Republicans of Venango county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Hon. R. D. M'Creary; Treasurer—Maj. James F. Mackey; County Commissioner—C. E. Lytle; Coroner—James Hughes, Esq.; Auditor—Isaiah Myers.

—The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket: County Treasurer, Jere. Cook; Assembly, Wm. H. Mackey; County Commissioner, Hex Keefer; Director of Poor, Amos Stouffer; Auditor, Col. Wm. Dixon; Jury Commissioner, A. H. Etter; Coroner, Dr. H. G Christman.

—The Republicans of Butler county selected the following gentlemen on Saturday as their nominees for the county offices to be filled this Fall: Assembly—A. L. Campbell and David McKee; Commissioner—J. P. Christley; Treasurer—Joseph Campbell; Jury Commissioner—T. W. Kennedy; Auditor—E. G. Duncan.

—The State *Journal* says: We learn by private advices from Arkansas that Senator Morton's health has greatly improved, and that he will leave the Hot Springs for his home in Indiana in a few days. The news will be a source of gratification to Senator Morton's many friends in the city and throughout the country.

—The Democrats of Green county have nominated the following ticket; Assembly, Thomas Laidley; Sheriff, James P. Cosgray; Treasurer, Samuel Bayard; Commissioner, Robert Smith; Auditor, Corbly Orndoff; Jury Commissioner, Thomas McClenathan; Poor House Director, Isaac Mitchell; Coroner, Lewis N. Johnson.

—The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Wilkesbarre on the 27th of August. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, chairman, has been directed by the State Convention to properly express, in his next address to the people of this State, a sense of indignation at the course pursued by the administration in the Louisiana troubles.

—The New York *Evening Post* says: "President Grant has filled the place of United States Minister to Japan by the appointment of John A. Bingham, of Ohio. Mr. Bingham is a man of honor, of ability, of tact and of presence, and will undoubtedly represent the United States in a thoroughly respectable and efficient manner in his new position."

—At the Republican County Convention held in Pittsburgh the 22d inst., Hon. Thomas Ewing and Hon. J. W. F. White were nominated for the District Judgeship, Hon. George H. Anderson for Senate Senator; and Messrs. H. H. McCormick, S. J. Wainwright, J. C. Newmyer, A. B. Young, A. C. Hays, B. C. Christy and Henry Gerwig for Assembly.

—A convention of the Republicans of Greene county, to be composed of two delegates from each township, will meet in Waynesburgh on Tuesday, June 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and delegates to the State Convention, and for the transaction of other business as may properly come before it. The Republican voters of the county will meet in their respective townships on Saturday, June 10th, between the hours of two and five, P. M., and select by ballot two delegates from each township to the county convention.

—Frederick Carroll Brewster is proposed as a candidate for United States Senator, to take the place of John Scott, at the expiration of his term.

—The Republican primary meetings in Crawford county will take place on the 19th inst. The candidates for Senate are Hon. George R. Anderson and A. B. Richmond, Esq.; For Assembly, M. M. Oliver Jr., and Fred. Bates. There are six candidates for Associate Judge, nine for Treasurer, and one for Auditor.

—The Delaware county *Republican* says: Our Judges should be like Cæsar's wife, "not only pure, but unsuspected." We have presented a man who can fulfill that position—Judge William Butler comes up to that standard. No man in the State can question either his moral or political integrity. We should deplore, as a public calamity, any complication whatever which might defeat the will of the people expressed for the nomination of Judge Butler.

—The Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* says: "The annual political County Meetings in Berks will be held during the first week of August Court. The Democrats will call their meeting for Tuesday, August 5th, and the Republicans either the day preceeding or the day following. For the Senatorial office—the one of most importance this Fall—there will be a spirited contest between Senator Davis, and Daniel Ermentrout, Esq. The old Assembly ticket will probably be renominated.

—The Pottsville, Pa., *Miner's Journal* says: It is safe to say that Senator Randall will receive the Democratic re-nomination for the State Senate. Strouse is off the track, and Hendler has so frequently declared himself "not a candidate for nothing," that the rank and file have taken him at his word, and will not insist on making further personal sacrifices for the sake of the party.

—The Republican primary election in Armstrong county was held on May 31st with the following result: Assembly—Thompson, 1992; Hunter, 1826. Treasurer—Piper, 861; Monroe, 815; Elwood, 793; Hamilton, 710; Coulter, 648; Black, 227. Sheriff—Williams, 794; Wilson, 790; Neale, 536; Marshall, 528; Mechling, 441; Miller, 385; Scott, 331; Nicholson, 302; Ambrose, 192. District Attorney—Crosby, 1760. Commissioner—Herron, 1406; Craig, 1253; Cowan, 764. Auditor—Shaeffer, 901, Robinson, 557. Jury Commissioner—Glen, 382.

—The following is the ticket nominated by the Allegheny County Republican Convention yesterday, and which will be elected on the Second Tuesday of October: President Judge—Thomas Ewing. Associate Judge—J. W. F. White. State Senator—George H. Anderson. Assembly—H. H. McCormick, J. S. Wainwright, John C. Newmyer, A. B. Young, A. C. Hays, B. C. Christy and Henry Gerwig. Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore. Prothonotary—B. F. Kennedy. Coroner—William McCallin. County Commissioner—Augustus Beckert. Jury Commissioner—John McClelland. Director of Poor—Thomas Varner.

—A Farmer's Convention, composed of men of all parties, was held in Washington, Iowa on Monday last, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and county officers. Every township in the county was represented, and, judging from the vigorous tone of the resolutions, the delegates were a resolute set of men. They denounce the State Legislature for failing to pass a law regulating railroad rates, and declare that no candidate for the Legislature will be supported who will not pledge himself to vote for such a law, and to refuse to accept passes or any other petty bribes from railroad corporations. The candidates whom they named are requried, in accepting the nomination, to abandon all former political connections, and to profess allegiance henceforth only to the interests of the farmers and workingmen. It is expected that a State Convention of the same character will soon be held in Iowa.

—Massachusetts Republicans seem to be actually alarmed at Gen. Butler's determination to seize the Gubernatorial chair by force, and to fear that he will win in spite of his unpopularity. A Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* gives some insight into their trepidation and their schemes to defeat the chief of the salary grabbers: "I hear of no one who is likely to be run against Gen. Butler in the Republic Convention, except Gov. Washburn. The more bold—and I thing the more sagacious—of the Republicans would like a resolute and plucky leader, who had qualifications for the stump, and would face or follow Butler in his appeals to the people. Nobody of this kind is as yet suggested as having a stomach for such a fight. Judge Hoar, I hear now, will oppose Butler's nomination, and perhaps address the people on the subject, before the Republican Convention is held. The best course for the anti-Butler Republicans to pursue is to take the ground in advance that they will not support Butler if he be nominated, and to justify themselves by declaring, what they undoubtedly believe, that he is not a fit man to be Governor of Massachusetts. Let them give out beforehand that they will bolt, and there are thousands who will follow them. They may not succeed in defeating him but they are stronger on his track than they are on any other, and in another year the party would be purified and the State would be with them."

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a. m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv—Chas. B. Hurst.....1cly
Statement—National Bank.....C
New Adv—Pennywitt, Bennett & Co.....C
New Adv—Brown & Holdoway.....C
New Adv—Hansell & Bro.....C
Teacher's Examinations—M. L. Knight.....7½s tf
New Adv—Weaver & Co.....C
Admr's Notice—Reuben Hendrickson.....*
New Adv—Borrows & Co.....C
Financial Statement—Brighton township.....4s3t
Special Notice—J. & R. Harsha.....9t3t
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.....C
Special Notice—A. B. Clark.....4t4t
Special Notices—Hartzog & Beam.....C

We are indebted to our Kansas correspondent, Sadie, for Kansas papers.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton tf

Buy your shoes of Hartzog & Beam's.

The June term of County Court commenced on Monday. The attendance is large and business brisk.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Buy your shoes of Hartzog & Beam's.

Commencement exercises of Westminster College, at New Wilmington, take place this year on Thursday, June 19th.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Gaiters, Slippers and all goods in summer wear, at Hartzog & Beam's.

We had a delightful rain on Tuesday morning. The growth of all kinds of vegetables is rapid and luxuriant now. June bids fair to make up in some measure for backward May.

Novelties in Ladies' Shoes at Hartzog & Beam's.

French morocco summer shoe for ladies at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

The 10th Regiment, Pa. Reserves, will hold their next annual reunion in New Castle on the 4th of July. The oration will be delivered by J. G. White, Esq., of Mercer.

Newport ties for ladies, and Oxford ties for gentlemen, at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

The bridge over the canal at Mahoningtown, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The loss will prove no inconvenience to the citizens in that section, as a much better crossing can be had by filling up the canal.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets New Brighton. tf

Just received at Speyerer & Sons from the East, a full stock of dry goods and groceries, which have been bought for cash and will be sold cheap. Please call and examine. my30-3t

Hartzog & Beam, successors to Umstead and Hartzog, manufacturers of and dealers in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers. Specialty, fancy wear for either ladies or gentlemen. Broadway, New Brighton.

Warning.—Read this and then do not fail to buy a bottle of Dr. J. Maginnis' Persian Oleine, that is if you wish to keep in your house the best known Remedy for *Cholera, Cholera morbus, Cramps, Dysentery* and *Pain* of all kinds. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists, dealers and Agents.

There will be an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival in the U. P. Church, on Friday evening, June 13, 1873. All are cordially invited to attend.

Swiss walking shoe at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

Hertzog & Beam, successors to Umstead & Hertzog, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, in endless variety, wear of every description made to order from the best material at short notice, on reasonable terms. Attention to orders from all parts of the county. Fine wear for Ladies and Misses a specialty.

The Media (Delaware county) *American* has been enlarged to a ten column paper and is adorned by a new and captivating head. This enterprise of the editors, Messrs, Vernon & Cooper, is a gratifying sign that Republicanism is in a flourishing condition in Delaware county, and that their services in the cause are properly appreciated.

Novelties in Ladies' Shoes at Hartzog & Beam's.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

Court Proceedings.—The following cases were disposed of up to the time of going to press:

Commonwealth vs. C. A. Griffin *et al.* Indictment, riot; case tried; defendants found guilty of assault and battery; fined costs and one cent each.

Same vs. Sampson Marker. Indictment, assault and battery. Ignoramus. Prosecutor, Frank Wynn to pay the costs.

Same vs. Frank Wynn. Indictment, assault and battery. Ignoramus. Prosecutor, Sampson Marker, to pay the costs.

Same vs. Sylvester Craft and Thomas Davis. Indictment, assault and battery. Ignoramus, and Prosecutor, John Reeves, to pay the costs..

Same vs. Henry R. Foote. Indictment, false pretence. True bill.

Same vs. John Græbing. Indictment, voluntary escape. True bill.

Same vs. Seth Whitsell. Indictment, assault and battery. True bill.

Same vs. John Cunning.. Indictment, misdemeanor. Ignoramus. Prosecutor, Thomas Davis to pay costs.

Same vs. Abram Bently, Sr. *et al.* Indictment, misdemeanor. Ignoramous. Prosecutor, Charles Cole to pay costs.

Same vs. Sarah J. Garvin. Indictment misdemeanor. True bill.

Same vs. William Garvin and Stewart Garvin. Indictment, misdemeanor. True bill.

Same vs John Cunninga. Indictment misdemeanor. Ignoramus, and prosecutor, Thomas Davis to pay costs.

Owing to the large business of R. Steinfeld, and the fact that his time has been wholly occupied in selling goods, his customers have not for some time heard from him through the columns of this paper, but he again announces to them that he has on hand a complete stock of clothing, and also a full assortment of clothes, casimeres and all other articles belonging to a first class merchant tailor's establishment, all of which he intends to sell before the 1st of July, and on that account will be sold at a small advance on cost. Please come and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. Steinfeld, corner of Broadway and Lock street, New Brighton. may30-tf

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The Beaver Presbyterian Church will give a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, June 17th, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apri25-3m

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Gaiters, Slippers and all goods in summer wear, at Hartzog & Beam's.

The wire cable across the river at Smith's Ferry, which a few days ago fell down, has again been put up, and the ferry boat, at that place, will be running again probably to-day.

The great Boot and Shoe Emporium of New Brighton, Hertzog & Beam.

The famous Watkins Glen, located at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y. which has become one of the most popular Summer Resorts in the United States, and is annually visited by tens of thousands of people from all sections of the country, will—with its two Mountain Houses—be open this season, for visitors, on or before the 1st of June. The entire Glen property has recently been purchased by John J. Lytle & Co., of Philadelphia, who have made many important improvements—nearly all the staircases, bridges and railings having been renewed—and the Glen is in a much better and safer condition than ever before. These gentleman will personally supervise and manage the Glen, and its Summer Hotels, during the season 1873, and spare no time or expense in endeavoring to make it an attractive and pleasant place of resort for the public.

The Watkins Glen—manifold as are its scenic charms—is by no means the only feature of interest pretaining to the romantic surroundings of the village from which it takes it name. Seneca Lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, with the magnificent views which the highlands around it afford, Hector Fall, two and a half miles north of Watkins on the east shore of the Lake, and the Havana Glen, which has been visited for several years past by great numbers of people, are well worthy the attention of tourists, and will be hailed with delight by all students and admirers of Nature.

The case of Rev. Mr. Gregg, who was expelled from the ministry by the Pittsburgh Conference, for "conduct unbecoming a christian," came up, on an appeal, and was tried in this place on Wednesday of last week by the ministers of this Conference, Bishop Simpson presiding, and the decision of the Conference was sustained.

S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

Commenced its Third Year.

We are in receipt of the Pittsburgh *Peoples Monthly* (Illustrated), for June. This number keeps fully up, in the excellence of its illustrations and the variety of its reading matter, with those which have gone before. A new serial called "scarlet," is commenced and many original contributions from writers of repute promised. June begins this monthly's third year. The publication of an illustrated 16-page paper out West, was rather a hazardrous enterprise, but we are glad to know that the venture is a successful one. The circulation is over double that of last year, and it bears on every page the impress of prosperity. With its beautiful illustrations for the home; its fine tinted paper; its "Household" and "Boys and Girls" departments, we don't know a paper in the country, which surpasses it in elegant appearance, or attractiveness. It now gives away to every subscriber a very choice and rich chromo, or a 24x30 inch engraving. The fact that it has over one thousand minister on its lists, should be a sufficient guarantee to families that, as a paper for the home, it is arrryed on the side of virtue, purity and morality. Price only $1.50 per year. Agents wanted, on big commission, in every section. Address *Peoples Monthly*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Hartranft has issued a general order announcing the staff appointment of Brigadier General James W. Latta, Adjutant General. In assuming the duties, the Adjutant of the Department, in a circular dated June 2, congratulates the soldiery of Pennsylvania upon the financial aid secured from the State to defray their military expenses, and enable them in some measure to sustain themse.ves. He says:

Let it be our effort then to place the military of the Commonwealth upon the footing and standard that her great resources, her acknowledged power, her education and intelligence, her brilliant war record demand that they should be; so that as well, as her common schools, her colleges, her universities, her bench, her bar, her manufactures, her commerce and her mines, may her soldiers, too, be recognized and pointed to abroad and by her sister States, with like acknowledged merit, and distinction, and high repute.

Commencement Anniversaries.—The Washington *Review and Examiner* says: Heretofore the churches have had their usual morning service on the Sabbath before Commencement, and then closed in the evening to hear the President's Baccalaureate; but the attendance on the sermon to the Religious Society on Monday evening has not been large. This year it has been determined to try a new plan, to-wit: Having the usual morning services in the churches, and then at 4 P. M., the Baccalaureate Sermon of the President will be preached in the Town Hall, and in the evening at 8 P. M., the sermon to the Religious Society will be preached in the same place, thus making three services on Sabbath and having none on Monday evening, when families are so busy preparing for the entertainment of their friends during the week. On Tuesday evening Hon. J. W. F. White, LL. D., will deliver the address to the Literary Societies.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Cash assetts over forty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, that in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life! Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter,

A. B. CLARK,
Agent for Beaver county, Pa.

je13-4w

A Distressing Death.—On Saturday afternoon a little boy about six years of age, son of General Charles I. Fitzhugh, of this city, took out his pony for a ride, and chose for that purpose the direction towards Wilkins township. He had just passed the city limits on Penn avenue, when the pony took fright at something in the road, and started to run at a very rapid speed. The young rider lost control of the pony, and very soon was thrown violently to the ground, his foot, however, catching and remaining in the stirrup. In this dangerous position he was dragged some distance, and when the pony was stopped by a passer by, the unfortunate little one was quite dead, and his head was cruelly battered and bruised.—*Pitts. Com. of Monday.*

Neat and fashionable suits for gentlemen, at S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton.

A Sad Accident at Stoneboro, Pa.—The beautiful little borough was very much shocked by a terrible accident that occurred there on Friday afternoon the 6th of June. Mr. D. Fry, a young man in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, while trying to get on a switch engine while it was in motion, missed his footing, and his right foot and ankle being caught under the wheel was crushed into a jelly and torn apart. He was taken into the Lake House, and his wounds promptly attended to by Dr. J. H. Cristler, a young Surgeon and Physician residing in Stoneboro. He decided at once that the limb must be amputated, and set about it immediately, and in a short time the limb was off, the leg dressed, and the patient comfortable. The doctor deserves great credit not only for his decision and coolness, but for the eminently skillful and scientific manner in which he performed his duty. He was assisted by Drs. Geibner and Dille. The patient is doing very well. L.

Wood's Household Magazine.—The June number is just the book for the family circle! Just the dear old Household magazine we used to greet so gladly. The articles are not so heavy; there are more stories; not trashy, sensational compositions, but such as bear throughout a strong influence for all that is good, and pure, and true. A noticeable feature is that there is something helpful, encouraging, comforting upon almost every page. A bright face like this is needed in every household. The children's department is fully up to its standard, and printed in much better type. As to make-up of magazine, we notice a great improvement. A Temperance story is announced hereafter, for every number. H. V. Osborne (Tenoroon) has been recalled as editor, and assumes the entire management. Subscription price only one dollar a year. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburg, New York.

California is becoming disgusted with her Chinese population—that is there is a very considerable portion of the population there bitterly hostile to John Chinaman, whom they regard as a pest and an impediment to the peace and progress of civilized society, and accordingly a fierce opposition is being waged to any further accessions of Chinamen to the population of that State. But how to prevent immigration is a question which the people of California will find it hard to solve. The laws regulating the question are all national.

Admission to West Point.—The result of the examination of candidates to the Military Academy has at last been announced, and, contrary to all prediction founded upon personal appearance and competitive tests, the per centage rejected is much larger than usual. The usual number "found" has been from twenty-five to thirty per cent. This time it reaches nearly thirty-six per cent., forty-nine being rejected out of the one hundred and thirty-five who have been examined. This is due in a great measure to a lack of preparation and to badly conducted candles. This number includes, also, some who, feeling rather timid in regard to their qualifications, have had their examination postponed until September. Among the new cadets, are the two colored cadets. Cadet Smith of the Third Class will now have fellow students in whom he can confide. The Pennsylvania candidates admitted are Wm. M. Black, H. P. Brown, W. B. Craig, W. W. Galbraith, W. B. Gorden, T. A. G. Simms, J. W. S. Souder.—*Evening Telegraph.*

H. P. Brown, of the above candidates resides in Rochester this county, and is an intelligent young man that promises to make an excellent scholar, and we are not surprised to hear of his success at the competitive examinations.

The Beautiful New Chromo, "Pet."

This is the appropriate name of a new, superb, and wonderfully taking 16x20 inch chromo, made in Boston by the best chromo-maker of the country, and now the exclusive property of the Pittsburgh *Peoples Monthly*, the popular, illustrated paper for the home. Large and elegant as it is, it is given away "in the sheet" to every subscriber at only $1.50 a year Every body has by this time heard of this monthly. It has just entered its third year, has a very rapidly-growing circulation, and over one thousand ministers on its list; universally popular, and with its tinted paper and elegant typography, it is as beautiful a paper as is published in this, or any other country. It makes home matters a specialty; its illustrations are generally in that line, and once taken, it becomes invaluable to both mothers and children. Good agents are allowed a very large commission and are now netting on it from ten to twenty dollars per day, depending on the agent and locality. Exclusive territory allotted live agents if applied for at once, and good references given. Send for sample and agent's circular. The best chance out for good workers. Address *Peoples Monthly*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Death of Mrs. Wm. H. Bruce.—We were pained to hear the latter part of last week that Mrs. Wm. H. Bruce, of Philadelphia, died at the residence of her husband in that city on Wednesday evening of that week. Mrs. Bruce was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Stokes, of Brighton township, this county, and her remains reached this place on Saturday last, and were conveyed to her father's residence, from which they were interred at 2 p. m. on Sabbath day. Mrs. Bruce leaves a husband (Wm. H. Bruce, Esq.,) and three small children to mourn her loss. She was about 38 years of age and was very highly esteemed by all who knew her. The sorrowing husband has our sympathy in his great bereavement.

The citizens of Beaver had the pleasure of listening to Bishop Simpson of the M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening of last week. Being here on other business connected with the Church, he was persuaded to address the people and gave them a plain practical address that was very interesting. Dr. Holmes next entertained the audience with a few remarks. We are told that the Bishop will be present at Dr. Taylor's Commencement, which occurs shortly.

The Commissioners deserve credit for the handsome improvement they have made upon the Court House. The Court room is tastefully frescoed, and the appearance of the room generally improved. The ceilings of the office rooms have been also frescoed. Taney & Bro., of Beaver Falls did the job.

The June number of the American *Exchange and Review* is on our table, and by examination we find that it is a solid number of more than usual merit. The contents are large and we desire to call attention to "Our Solar System," "Perversions of Terms of Speech," The Treatment of the Insane," The fertile Fields of Mount Deseret." The departments for which this Review is characteristic are full of important and practical information. Published by the Review Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The creditors of James Duncan, Duncan, Edgar & Co., and R. B. Edgar of Fallston and New Brighton, at a meeting in Pittsburgh on last Friday, appointed the Hon. William Henry of Fallston, as signee to close up the business of the above parties.

Change.—Messrs. B. F. McCarty and James Hendricks have withdrawn from the control of the "old stand by," the Erie *Gazette*. Mr. F. A. Crandall, a staunch Republican., succeeds to the position, and we wish him success.

The merchants of New Brighton have agreed to close their stores every evening (Saturdays excepted) until Sept. 1st, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

We are indebted to C. E. Johnson for a copy of the St. Augustine, Florida, *Weekly Press*, from which we ascertain that during the middle of May the thermometer ranged from 70 to 80 degrees.

Clothing ready made, suitable for all kinds of wear. Summer clothing for men and boys can be purchased at low prices at S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton.

The Farmer's Granges.—Up to May 29 there were 3,377 farmers' granges in the United States, with an aggregate membership of over 2,000,000. These granges are divided as follows: Arkansas, 15; California, 8; Georgia, 16; Illinois, 434; Indiana, 143; Iowa, 1,507; Kansas, 128; Michigan, 24; Minnesota, 218; Mississippi, 112; Missouri, 245; Nebraska, 190; Ohio, 47; South Carolina, 118; Tennessee, 18; Vermont, 22; Wisconsin, 140. These figures are from an official source. The granges seem to have taken better in Iowa than any other States, but in Illinois farmers' clubs have been largely formed, intended to accomplish the same results, but different from the granges in the fact they are not secret societies.

Farmers of Beaver County Read This.—J. & R. Harsha at Rodger's Ferry, Beaver county, sell all kinds of farming implements. Go to them to buy the well known Woods' Mower and Reaper, improved. Also the improved Lock Lever Hay Rake. They sell the latest improved Howe Sewing Machine, one of the best sewing machines in the world. Their address is Industry, Pa. 2t.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopeia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

MARRIED.

DONALDSON—HAYS—At the residence of the bride's mother, June 5th, 1873, by the Rev. W. Lynch, Mrs. Sophie C. Hays, daughter of the late General C. Carter, to David Donaldson, M. D., of Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pa.

Thanks for the cake which all pronounced excellent.

SULLIVAN—AGNEW—On Tuesday, June 10, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Beaver, by Rev. W. Brown, Col. John M. Sullivan, U. S. Collector Twenty-third District, Penna., and Miss Mary S. daughter of Hon. Daniel Agnew, of the Supreme Court of this State.

DIED.

GARVIN—In Rochester, Pa., June 5th, 1873, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. Florinda A., wife of Mr. Hugh Garvin, aged 36 years, 8 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

CHAS. B. HURST'S

INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT.)

ROCHESTER, PA.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

FIRE, LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETTS.....$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1873.....$38,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETTS.....$1,500,000

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF LIVERPOOL, ENG.
CASH ASSETTS, GOLD.....$11,000,000

LYCOMING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF MUNCY, PA.
CASH ASSETTS.....$6,000,000

ROCHESTER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF ROCHESTER, PA.
GEO. C. SPEYERER, President.
M. S. QUAY, Vice Pres.
JNO. GRÆBING, Secretary.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treasurer.
If you want HOME INSURANCE procure a policy in the ROCHESTER INSURANCE CO. at this Agency.

ALPS INS. CO.,
OF ERIE, PA.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETTS.....$3,500,000

TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSEETS OVER.....$2,259,945.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to make insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one year's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *to day!* "*One to-day is worth two to-morrows.*" Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be among the best and wealthiest in the world. "As ye sow that shall ye reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. Stephen A. Craig is duly authorized to take applications and receive premiums at Freedom and adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST,
(Near the Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
je13-1y

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BEAVER, June 7, 1873.

June 20, Hanover, Murdockaville and Frankfort, at Frankfort.
June 23, Industry township, and Neel's Independent, at Industry School House.
June 24, Glasgow, Island Run and Ohio township, at Fairview.
June 25, Beaver, Bridgewater, Sharon and Vanport, at Beaver School House.
June 30, New Sewickly, at Unionville School House.
July 1, Marion and Franklin, at Phillis' School House.
July 2, North Sewickly, at Laurel Point School House.
July 7, Greene township, Georgetown and Hookstown, at Hookstown School House.
July 8, Logstown, Independence, Moon and Hopewell, at New Sheffield School House.
July 14, South Beaver and Chippewa townships, at Court's School House.
July 15, Rochester township, borough and Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.
July 16, St. Clair borough, Economy township, Harmony, Baden and Freedom, at Freedom Academy.
July 21, Raccoon township, at Smith's School House.
July 22, New Brighton, Fallston and Pulaski township, at New Brighton Union School building.
July 23, Beaver Falls and Patterson township, at Beaver Falls School House.
July 24, Brighton township, at Eakin's School House.

Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of September, October and November. Applicants for certificates at these special examinations will bring written requests from the Board of Directors wishing to employ them, and give satisfactory reasons for not attending the regular examinations.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited

Applicants will appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach.

No private examinations will be given.

Provisional certificates will not be endorsed without a re-examination. Those holding professional certificates will please forward them to be endorsed.

Blank examination books will be furnished at 10 cents each.

Applicants will present their last year's certificate inclosed in an envelope bearing their address. A higher degree of qualifications will be expected each succeeding year.

Directors will please forward the "annual district report and certificate" immediately.

Applicants not personally acquainted with the Superintendent, will be required to furnish certificates of good moral character.

The undersigned will be in the Educational office, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of each month until further notice.

Examinations will open promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.

je13-tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Beaver County,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$173,281 23
Overdrafts	169 37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Ag'ts	13,014 62
Due from National Banks	3,388 29
Due from State Banks and Bankers	813 89
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	1,333 08
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	453 08
Bills of other National Banks	10,441 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	125 79
Specie—Coin	5,510 80
Legal Tender Notes	40,438 00
	$401,517 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,848 56
Discount	2,808 49
Exchange	1,851 48
Interest	1,415 33
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,948 00
Dividends unpaid	1,354 34
Individual Deposits	64,670 11
Due to State Banks and Bankers	186 26
	$401,517 18

State of Pennsylvania, Beaver County, } ss. I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 2nd day of June, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:
R. E. HOOPES,
M. T. KENNEDY,
M. DARRAGH,
} Directors.

je13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873.

DR.

To amount on duplicates	$941 45
To warrans granted	73 11
	$1004 56

CR.

By amount of work on roads	$931 45
By warning & superintending on roads	73 11
	$1004 56

The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873.

DR.

To balance in Treasury from 1872	$ 451 87
To amount tax levied	1,663 54
State appropriations	154 38
	$2169 79

CR.

By amount paid on warrants	$2,056 89
Balance in treasury	$112 90

We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN A. EAKIN,
JOHN M. SCOTT,
SMILH T. STOKES,
} Auditors.

Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. je13-3t.

BOOK AGENTS
APPLY AT ONCE FOR TERRITORY.
A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS,
Being a Handbook for the American Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, Investor, and all concerned in
EARNING OR SAVING MONEY.
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
☞ Thoroughly indorsed and commended by leading commercial journals and prominent financiers as the best arranged, most comprehensive, practical and clearly written book on business and its successful management now before the public.
BROWN & HOLDOWAY, Publishers,
Nos 6 & 8 Sixth St., near Suspension Bridge,
je13-4t PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
THE
PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN.
ADVICE TO THE
MAIDEN, WIFE & MOTHER.
"I trust the instruction and advice in this volume will reach every woman in the land.—Surgeon General Wm. A. Hammond, U. S. A.
☞"Every mother should have this book, nor should she suffer a child to be married without the information which it contains."—Henry Ward Beecher.
Address for full particulars
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SOMETHING NEW.
An elegant Album for 25 cents, holding 24 full sized cards, bound in full gilt cover and sold at the low price of 25 cents, suitable for the pocket or centre table. Order a sample sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents. 8 for 60 cents or 6 for one dollar. Address BORROW & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
Agents wanted. Catalogues of Books, Pictures, &c., sent free. je13-4t.

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[BEAVER VALLEY, June, 1873.

[Paper No. 13.]

BEAVER FALLS.

Attention was first directed to the water power, and adaptability of the lands at Beaver Falls for manufacturing, sometime during, or at furthest not long after, the Revolutionary war. It would seem that the lands on which the town is located were patented by General Brodhead, one of the continental officers, though he never had the privilege of occupying them. The General was for some time on duty at Fort Pitt, and probably for a limited period on outpost duty at Fort McIntosh. In the performances of his duties in this region, his eyes first beheld the rapids of Beaver, and measured the extent of their power. He was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, living at least a part of his time in Lancaster, where water privileges were of course highly appreciated. He was not long in learning the great advantages offered at the falls of Beaver, and the importance of securing a part of the lands washed by them. He at once comprehended the great commercial importance of the valley. He saw the unexcelled advantages and power for the purposes of manufacture, and realized the prospective value of the lands bordering on the river; that here might be made one of the greatest commercial marts in the whole of the western country. In this General Brodhead was wiser than the generations who have followed him, as they have so far failed in making what the valley is well fitted for, a compact and prosperous little city.

TAKING POSSESSION.

The General was living in Lancaster, Pa., in the year 1793, and when on the 12th day of March of that year the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the law opening up to sale and settlement the lands owned by the State in the territory lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, the General, immediately upon its becoming a law, formally applied for a land warrant for four hundred acres, specially embracing the "Black Walnut Bottom," the body of lands afterwards laid out as the town plot. He had this tract regularly entered, surveyed and paid for, but before any settlement or improvement could be made upon it by him, the destructive and fearful Indian wars of the Northwest broke out and prevented all settlement. The lands thus lay idle until the close of the war, which was consummated in the treaty of Greenville, in the year 1795. Owing to these wars and the advancing age of the General, he never was able to settle on the lands in person.

In the year 1802, he sold his possessions on the falls of Beaver to David Hoopes, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the use of the firm of Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., who proposed to make immediate use of the water privileges purchased. In part payment of this sale, the General received one hundred and ten dollars, which was all the purchase money received by him during his lifetime.

As a curious relic, Mr. J. Webster Wilson, of New Brighton, showed your correspondent a journal entry of this money, in which it was stated that it was loaned by his father, Isaac Wilson, to David Hoopes. When Hoopes, Townsend & Co., came to take possession of their land, they found some very serious obstacles in their way, in the persons of certain squatters, who very strenuously opposed the attempts of the owners to get possession of the lands they had purchased. To obtain a footing on these lands, they were obliged to again purchase part of the lands from those who had adopted the advanced ideas of "squatter sovereignty."

THE FIRST MILL.

Immediately on getting possession of their lands, Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., erected a saw mill, on the site of the flouring mill now standing in Beaver Falls as the Noble Mill. In a short time this mill was burned and a new one immediately built in its place. Afterward a flouring mill was added to the saw mill, being the second mill of that kind in the valley. The company soon began the building of a forge on the river a short distance above the flouring and saw mill, but before the work was completed, the whole of the property came into the possession of Mr. Isaac Wilson, the transfer being made in the year 1802. In 1806 the forge was completed by Mr. Wilson, and in the same year was first put in operation. The first forgemen who operated in it were Charles Carter and John Richards. Then was commenced the real prosperity of the "black walnut bottoms." Mr. Wilson also erected a charcoal furnace, but before he got it in operation the one-half interest of this immense property was sold to Messrs. Baker & Gregg for $16,000, the sale being consummated on September 18, 1808, and the firm becoming Isaac Wilson & Co.

Before the close of this year the furnace was put in blast and was ran for several years, making pigs, stoves, hollow ware, etc. In April, 1812, Messrs. Baker & Gregg purchased the other half interest of the property for the sum of $15,000. These improvements were the first made for the purpose of utilizing the immense water power in possession of the companies, and for the fuller development of the natural advantages for commerce and agriculture in this fertile region. A great deal of labor, time and money was spent to accomplish these ends, at a loss, very often, to the parties themselves, though a great gain to the public generally. Prosperity was amply rewarding the efforts of the [illegible] workers.

A POINT FOR BURR'S CONFEDERATES.

A large mercantile store was opened and quite an extensive business was done, to the great benefit of the whole country. Employment was given to a large number of people, making business generally prosperous.

The town of Brighton was laid out some time during the year 1806, under circumstances of peculiar interest, by two brothers who were traveling with the Burr expedition. As has already been mentioned, the lower Beaver Valley was the scene of a part of the fitting out of this expedition. Two gentlemen by the name of Constable, formerly from Brighton, England, were sojourning in Canada, their object of visiting North America being the sketch the scenery of the new world and visit its more interesting points. Hearing of the proposed expedition of Burr, they at once determined to join it. Their object was to make use of the conveyances used, to travel through the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, which they very much desired to see, so that they might examine the country, make the sketches of it and take notes of any prominent or interesting points they might come across in the course of their travels.

They came to Sharon and joined their fortunes with the parties there assembled, and endeavored to content themselves amid the wild, romantic scenes which surrounded them, until the expedition should be ready to move.

While the parties were at Sharon, the owners of the "Black Walnut Bottom" lands were discussing the founding of a town, which after a while they determined to do, and laid their plans for the work. The Constable brothers being good surveyors, and having an abundance of leisure on their hands, gratuitously offered their services to lay out the proposed town, which were gratefully accepted. They immediately went to work, and in a very short period of time had on paper one of the most beautiful of towns, all ready for christening. The proprietors of the new town, after counseling over the matter, in view of the valuable services rendered by the Constable brothers, resolved to give them the privilege of naming the new created town. This they assumed to do, and gave it the name of Brighton, a namesake of their native city left far behind them in their "merry England." No doubt when they named the child of the forest they had in mind sweet memories of boyhood scenes on the old playground and pleasant recollections of their far distant home.

This good old name the town held until, in the pride of its heart and under the impulses of its ambition, it cast from it the name so full of precious memories and became the modern Beaver Falls.

Shortly after the year 1812, Mr. Frederick Rapp, of the Economy Society, had endeavored to purchase the property as improved, for the sum of $32,000, which was very promptly rejected. After this offer the property came into the possession of Mr. Oliver Ormsby, of Allegheny county, who kept the iron works and other business interests under the superintendence of Colonel John Dickey, until about the year 1818. Under the prostration of all business, which prevailed over the country at the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, they ceased to do much business, and the works and place went gradually down.

It is said, that while these works were in successful operation, that Brighton had become the centre of a large trade, and that good markets were afforded for all kinds of produce and grain. Liberal wages were paid to all who labored, and a great deal of money was put in circulation among the people. Indeed, it seemed as if the smiles of fortune were in a peculiar manner resting upon this people until the hour of reaction came. Mr. James Patterson, of Beaver Falls, relates the amusing incident, that during the time when all these works were in full blast and were doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, a writ was sued out of court in Beaver to have the dam that turned the water into the race, and gave the power which propelled the works, torn down, on the ground of its being a public nuisance, because, as was alleged, it stopped the fish from going up the creek? How absurd and ridiculous such a thing would be in these days of business activity. There were pleaty of envious people then as now, whose selfishness will permit no prosperity or advancement, either of individual good, or for the welfare of a community or State. Beaver Valley is not yet rid of them.

BEAVER.

SOME time ago a Danbury man loaned an eye doctor one hundred dollars to start in business. The trade wasn't very good, and the eye doctor sunk the money. What do you suppose his backer did? Sued the doctor? Not at all. He just got an umbrella with a hooked handle, and carried it under his arm. Three months afterward that eye doctor paid back the hundred dollars, and next spring will lead one of our most accomplished heiresses to the altar.

AN outward-bound bark—A dogs'.

THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

The Muggins Family.

Silvester Muggins haz gone tew Yewrupp.

Ae left in the Kunard line.

The recent rize in cheeze so inflamed him and hiz pocket-book, that it was wuss than madness for him tew stay on this side ov the Atlantick oshun enny longer.

He took all hiz live traps with him, which konsisted ov one wife, two dauters, hiz only son Reuben, and a lap dog bought for the ockashun.

They took a fust class passage; one hundred dollars in gold each, the dog throne in.

He will make the tower of Yewrupp, meandering through Skotland, Ingland, and Ireland; then krossing into France he will pennetrate thru that kingdom, bi the aid ov gide books, from thence he will investigate into Jermany and Switzerland, and will see Naples if it kills him and the rest ov the family.

Silvester Muggins and troupe hav never bin from home before, the cheeze faktory haz absorbed their time and genius till now, and they expekt tew cum bak eddikated and hily polished.

The two dauters will hav a French and Jerman nurse at once, and they are tew be teached how tew do and say things ov a forrin natur, if it kosts 2 thousand dollars tew do it.

Silvester Muggins sed this before he set sail.

Mrs. Muggins iz a leetle too old and tuff to shine up mutch, but they will dress her and not let her talk mutch, so it iz reported.

Old Muggins himself dont expekt to polish, he iz *too* cheezy, he will pay the bills, and sample forrin curds.

Reuben Muggins will enter sum Jerman skool, and will be put thru for 3 years, to the tune ov "root hog or die," for Silvester, biz father sed so, just before he sailed.

Silvester Muggins iz solemly determined that hiz sprout Reuben shal kno learnin, and he forever abuv the cheeze business.

The 2 dauters will cum bak in 3 years from now, and hav thirteen nu silk dreases each to sho, also a kammill's hare shawl and fourteen boxes ov gluvs, and tork sum Jerman and French at the table when they want sum more hash, or want the pertataze passed.

The lap dorg, i dont kno what will bekum ov him; it may not be the phashion over thare tew tote lap dorgs; if it ain't the dear konfiding purp will be dropt.

Silvester Muggins haz stuk tew cheeze for 34 years kluss, and don't kno anything about hiz natiff land.

He kan't tell whitch way the Mississippi river runs, nor don't kno whitch State the Falls ov Niagara are situated in.

If enny boddy over in old imperial Rome should ask Silvester Muggins if Keokuk wuz lokated on the Tombigbee river he would hav tew say yes, or admit he had forgot.

He knoze a grate deal more about the uplands in Switzerland than he duz about the rising ground in Nu Hamshire bekauze he and the whole family hav bin wrapt in forrin gide books for the last six months, nite and day.

If enny boddy over in Paris should pass the Mugginses enny cheeze at the table yu would hear them all say "horrid!" except Silvester, and he would ask the lacky on the eli if it waz skim or new milk.

The family kant bear the smel ov cheeze now.

When the Muggins family cum bak three years from now, they will pretty mutch hav forgot their natiff tung, all except the old man and the old woman.

The whole family will forgit their nabors, and won't be able tew enjoy enny thing nor talk eeny thing but Yewrupp.

Silvester and the old woman, will probably go at cheeze agin, but the rest ov the troupe will be too polished, and spilte, for the skim cheeze bizzness.

Silvester is not a bad man at all, when he is around the cheeze faktory, he haint got mutch brane it is trew, but the late rize in cheeze dislokated him and the family ketched the sudden Yewrupp disorder and giv it tew him, and it haz made the whole ov them ridikilus.

The 2 dauters when they cum bak, will simply be silly.

Reuben wont kno enny thing, but this wuz alwuss natral tew him.

The old woman will make hash ov things aufully, she will tell her nabors all about the leaning tower of Copenhagen, and the Pantheon ov Paris, and the bridge ov sighs at Dublin, and every now and then will risk a *french* or jerman phraze, which will be decidedly cheezy.

The Muggins never ought tew hav gone abroad at all, they were industrious here, and tharefore komparatively respektabel, they are ritch and unkultivated now, and are in Yewrupp.

They are being laffed at bi the refined, and cheated by the unskrupulus.

There are thousands ov the Muggins Amerikans now on the opposite side ov the Atlantik oshun, and thousands more will go, for it is generally understood bi the Muggins class that if yu haint bin tew Yewrupp, yu aint mutch.

The well bred find no difference, tew speak on, between the well bred of Yewrupp and the well bred at hum, but the snobs do.

Snobs vary ackordin tew latitude and jongitude, and ours go abroad tew improve their average.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U S Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap26tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. P., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS [illegible] Dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. Specialty—Tea and Sugar. Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Bumalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNYDER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'70

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE. HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Bro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,'72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct.T'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sep23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kisser) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEPPLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUSHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se8'70

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CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct28

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway. sep23'70

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STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. H., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, Dr. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

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U. P. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 3d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.
Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. B. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Lutheran—Rev. H. Hock, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.
Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C. R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.
Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 289—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.
Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.
Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.
Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.
First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S Meets every Thursday evening.
Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.
Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.
National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.
Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.
Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Hageman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Bill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.
Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E A Noble, H P; W H Grim, K.; A Tomlinson, S.; F Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.
Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.
W. C. No. 120, P. O. S. of A.—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alleman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2½ P. M.
Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.
Presbyterian—Rev. W. H. Taylor, Chaplain of Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 10 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

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HOUSE AND FARM.

Fertilizing Potatoes.

At the last meeting of the Doylestown (Bucks county,) Farmer's Club, the question, "what is the best available fertilizer for potatoes?" was answerd by Dr. Dickie. He said the potato was classed by agricultural chemists as a potash plant. The best fertilizer therefore is wood ashes, yet perhaps not the most available. The next best is a manure made from leaves, as these contain a large amount of potash. When marl can be had there is little need of seeking for any other fertilizer, and should be applied after the plants are through the ground. Fresh barn yard manure is not good for potatoes. His plan has been to manure heavily for corn, and to grow potatoes on the ground the following year. After preparing the ground in the spring he would use about 200 pounds of phuine to the acre, applied in the row. If wood ashes could be obtained he would use this on potatoes after they were up. He would plant early. Mr. Trego had experimented with phuine and other superphosphates on potatoes, and the result has been quite satisfactory. The quantity he had used was from 300 to 400 pounds to the acre, on ground that had been manured the previous season. He had found these fertilizers better than wood ashes for potatoes. Mr. Brower had not obtained satisfactory results from the use of wood ashes applied during the past season. Mr. Trego gave an account of some experiments made in Scotland in which sulphate of ammonia had been found highly beneficial to the growth of potatoes, but in which potash had not been shown to possess such qualities as are claimed for it as a fertilizer for this crop. Edward Rorer said that the best fertilizer he had found for potatoes was well rotted manure. Of the commercial fertilizers he had found phuine was the best. He stated that Dr. Stavely, of Solesbury, uses large quantities of wood ashes and regards it as the best fertilizer for his crop. Last year was an unfavorable season for testing manures. Wilson Malone preferred to plow the ground in the fall, and was not favorable to using fresh manure for potatoes. Dr. Dickie expressed his belief that the quality of the potatoes last season was injured by the heavy rains that fell before they were dug. Before that his potatoes were as good as at other seasons. P. J. Hawk said he had raised potatoes very successfully, and had used no other than stable manure. His observations as to the effect of the wet weather upon potatoes last season were similar to those of Mr. Dickie. The question as to what variety of potatoes is best adapted to this section was then taken up. Mr. Rorer had settled down upon two kinds—the Early Rose and the Peerless. They are both of good quality and productive. Mr. Malone thought we have no potato equal to the Early Rose, but he had heard the Peerless condemned by most people who have raised them. Mr. Hawk had found the Peerless very satisfactory, but he would recommend the Early Rose and White Peachblow for planting. Dr. Dickie had not been able to find much difference in quality between the Early Rose and Peerless. He would recommend the planting of these two varieties. Matthew Gibney last year planted several varieties, and had found the Monitor the best and most productive, and he intended to plant the same kind the coming season. He had used bone dust and phuine and could see no difference in their relative effects. Mr Trego said he always planted some Peachblows. They are always good and last season was no exception. The Early Rose had deteriorated with him every year, and were poorer last season than ever. Dr. Dickie remarked that the market gardeners in some parts of New Jersey are discarding the Early Rose. A. H. Barber said he still adhered to the Mercer. Last year he had a fine crop of smooth good-sized potatoes, and now they are the best kind for table use he has. Mr. Trego suggested the propriety of the members clubbing together and procuring a quantity of seed potatoes from some distant locality. The members were generally agreed that fair, good-sized potatoes are the best for planting. In reply to an inquiry as to the best time for planting it was agreed on all hands that they should be put into the ground just as soon as the weather and the nature of the soil will allow.

Fruit Trees.

It is truly wonderful how many fruit trees are planted, compared with the few which grow to perfection, and mostly for want of proper preparation of the soil, and careful treatment. It would be far better to plant a few trees only, and well, than to stud the ground with many trees, ill treated, which are sure to be an eye-sore rather than a pleasure, or a profit. A tree needs proper food and training as well as an animal. It cannot thrive if stuck in a little hole in an unsuitable soil. The roots must have room to strike in a well prepared soil, and the tree must be well pruned, and protected from the ravages of insects as well as from the attacks of cattle, otherwise it would be impossible to have trees pleasing to the sight, or profitable to the grower. In fact it is useless, and a waste of labor, to plant trees without providing for the necessary conditions of their growth. Practice has well established the fact that it would be far better to plant a few trees only, and to care them well, than to plant many trees and treat them ill. A lot of straggling, starved, stunned, wild-looking, bark-broke, insect-eaten, non-bearing, grass-bound fruit trees do not speak well for the thrift and intelligence of the owner. Such an owner will have planted for his heirs rather than himself, but even they will not have much worth of his memory. What a contrast between such an orchard and one in the full vigor of health and fruitage. The one looks wretched; the other gives pleasure and profit, so that it may be said of the orchard as well as anything else, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

How to Manage a Farm.

The farmer who owns but little stock and keeps it fat, is richer than he who, owning much, allows it to waste and become poor in the endeavor to keep more than his farm can carry. Much of the thrift and order about the farm lies with the children. However much the parents may strive, if the children are not interested in preserving order, if they have not constantly before them incentives to do so, one little dereliction will follow another, until in the end disorder will prevail, the farm will begin to run down, and it will be found that it costs more to bring it back twice told than it would to have kept it intact at first. Whenever you are through with a tool or implement for the season, put it away in a secure place. The objection sometimes made that it takes so much room for storage, is not valid. There is on every farm plenty of loft room for the lighter tools, and many ways will suggest themselves for raising comparatively heavy ones, as plows and harrows, and a little time spent at the right time will be money in the end. Even mowers, harvesters, and threshing machines occupy but little room, if properly taken apart, and the exercise of doing so and putting them together again often gives valuable lessons in mechanics, and renders the operater thoroughly conversant with the workings of the machine itself. There is more in the care of little things than most people imagine, for if these are thoroughly looked after greater ones are not apt to suffer.

Desirable Qualities in a Pig.

Of all the desirable qualities in a pig, a vigorous appetite is of the first importance. A hog that will not eat is of no more use than a mill that will not grind. And it is undoubtedly true that the more a pig will eat in proportion to size, provided he can digest and assimulate it, the more profitable he will prove.

The next desirable quality is, perhaps quietness of disposition. The blood is derived from the food, and flesh is derived from the blood. Animal force is derived from the transformation of flesh. The more of this in unnecessary motions, the greater the demand on the stomach, and the more food will then be required merely to sustain the vital functions—and the more frequently flesh is transformed and formed again, the tougher and less palatable it becomes.

This quality, quietness of disposition, combined with a small amount of useless parts, or offal, has been the aim of all modern breeders. Its importance will readily be perceived if we assume that seventy-five per cent. of food is ordinarily consumed to support the vital functions, and that the slight additional demand of only one-sixth more food, is required for the extra offal parts and unnecessary activity. Such a coarse, restless animal would gain in flesh and fat in proportion to the food consumed, only half as fast as the quiet, refined animal. To assume that a rough, coarse, savage, ill-bred mongrel hog will require only one-sixth more food than a quiet, refined, well bred Berkshire, Essex, or Suffolk, is not extravagant.—*Harris.*

A Discovery About Corn.

In this thinking and observant age new ideas and discoveries are constantly being made known, many of which, if true, are never heard after, while others pass into the treasury of established fact, when their merit has been proven. We have just met with the following paragraph in an exchange:

"An intelligent and reliable farmer, who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of no consequence; he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants two or three weeks after crops are planted, about every fifteenth row each way. He says if the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel does not recover. Thus, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common to the corn crop, are caused by the want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in the second filling."

Sawdust for Stables.

A correspondent of the *London Field* says: I litter the horses on it to a depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few which give it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner, and more easily arranged; and, of course, much cheaper at first cost, making, in the end, excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool, porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil of earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to a horse's natural footing—the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stable, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are freer from dust and staining than when in ordinary litter; simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps, and testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the day. It has also the recommendation of being uneatable, an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit.

The Curculio.

Roger H. Kirk, of Pleasant Grove, Lancaster county, one of our most observant farmers, who has tried the the experiment, says that the prestime while the plum trees are in blossom, is the proper season to apply fish oil to kill the curculio, the great enemy of the plum. About a pint poured around the roots of each tree is sufficient. Mr. Kirk, by this practice has succeeded in raising abundant crops of this fine fruit. Let all who have plum trees try this experiment at once.

GOOD BISCUIT.—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful baking powder, butter the size of a walnut; use water; don't mix stiff; bake quick.

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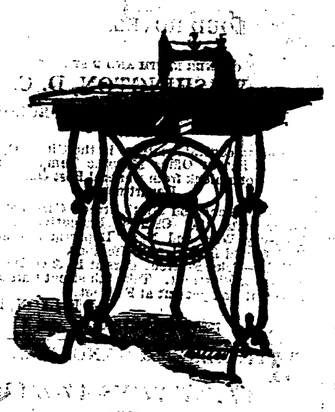

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UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE.

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IN OPPOSITION

TO THE HIGH PRICED

SEWING MACHINE COMBINATION.

PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it

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GENERAL AGENT,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

nov15 6m.

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198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.,

NO. 30.

A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp, Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land; gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front: a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house. 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price $80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,

mar7-6t 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S LEAD, FIRST NATIONAL WHITE AND PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR. And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

100 " FALCON " "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,

50 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,

150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, *TABLE CUTLERY, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,*

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AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON

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If You Want

To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
Your Goods Insured,
Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
To Sell a Farm,
Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ALLEGHELLY TRUNK STORE,

JOEL S. GOE & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES & TRAVELING BAGS.

No 60 Federa St., Allegheny City, Pa.

All orders promptly filled and work warranted.

may16-1m.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The President has appointed five Inspectors of Indian Affairs.

—Ex-Senator Nye was among the passengers for Europe on Saturday.

—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Wiesbaden, en route to Persia.

—Chief Justice Thomas B. Butler, of Connecticut, died on Sunday evening.

—The Synod of the Reformed German Church convened in Indianapolis on Saturday.

—The Geneva award of $15,500,000 is to be paid on September 14th of the present year.

—Hartford, Conn., had an auction of coffins the other day.

—Louisville, Ky., is to have a new weekly paper, printed in the French language.

—Thirteen thousand immigrants arrived at the the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday.

—The commander of the Spanish forces was killed in a recent fight in in the Manzanillo jurisdiction, Cuba.

—The archbishop and priests of Bogota are alarmed at the appointment of German Professors to take charge of the schools.

—Some Bogota papers charge that General Quesada has gambled away $9,000 granted by Congress for the relief of distressed Cubans.

—The volcano of Purace, in Caraca, is very active, and the people are leaving the neighborhood. Much damage has been done to property.

"I'm not getting married so much as I was," is the latest way of saying "no" to an impashioned suitor.

—The buildings for whose erection St. Louis issues permits daily, have a prospective average value of $25,000.

—Immense quantities of lumber are now being shipped from the Ottawa region to the United States.

—Over 150,000 young salmon have been placed in the Penobscot river, and 130,000 in the Androscoggin.

—That the green-grocers of Louisville are skinflints, is made certain by their filling the skins from old potatoes and selling them for new ones.

—The house in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in which President Polk was married is now used as a stable.

—Three exploring parties are fitting out in Duluth for the purpose of exploring the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior.

—The Indiana State University, at Bloomington, has twenty-five professors and an annual income of $40,500.

—The Boston papers estimate the amount of money paid to the lobby of the Massachusetts Legislature this year at $100,000.

—The Milwaukee Iron Company will make, during the year, at its words in that city, 47,000 tons of railroad iron. Last year it manufactured 35,000 tons, equivalent to $3,000,000.

—There are now in Chicago's new hotel, the Grand Pacific, fifty-nine flights of stairs, thirty-eighty miles of wire, 999 windows, and 1,070 doors.

—Advices from Guatemala state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

—The Masonic fraternity of New York are making preparations for the funeral obsequies of ex-Minister Orr, whose remains are expected to arrive this week.

—The steamer General Sherman sailed on the [illegible] that she forms a part of an expidition to get up a revolution in Guatemala and Honduras.

—It is stated that the wife of Carl Vogat, the alleged Belgian murderer, has commenced a suit to recover a large amount of property turned over to counsel by Vogt when a rrested.

—The corner stone of Rev. Dr. Talmadge's new tabernacle in Brooklyn, to be erected on the site of the edifice burned during the winter, was laid on Saturday. The building will cost $90,000 and the organ $25.000

—The excitement in Panama in consequence of the late revolution has subsided, and the Government of General Nivia remains in power. Several leaders of the revolutionary party have been arrested and will be banished.

—James A. Coe was arraigned in Boston on Saturday on nine indictments, to each of which he pleaded "Not guilty," seven for forgery and two for cheating. The indictments embrace twenty-four of thirty forgeries, amounting to $327,000. Coe is required to give a recognizance in $400,000.

—The total debt of New York city and county is $131,760,027 less $23,871,014 sinking fund, leaving a net indebtedness of $107,889,013. The increase of the debt during the year has been $12,121,858.

—Ten arrests a day have been made in New York for the last two weeks, under the "Habitual Criminal Act." At this rate New York will soon get rid of her rogues and other cities be the worse off for emegration.

—The rush of pleasure seekers towards Europe seems to be slacking off. Six steamers left New York on Saturday for European ports, but the lists of cabin passengers were not as large as in previous weeks.

—In Plymouth county, Iowa, a couple were divorced. The man had his girl convenient, and the woman her fellow, and each married the waiting affinity, after ten minutes of single wretchedness.

—Frank Blair has been at Richfield, New York, for some time trying for his health, a remedy that never before occurred to him—spring water.

New Advertisements.

INVENTORS

Inventors and others interested in Patent Business should address EDSON BRO., Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, 459 9th street, Washington, D. C., for advice and circular.

If we report an invention patentable we are willing to wait for our fee until a patent is allowed.

Letter from Hon. D. P. Holloway, former Commissioner of Patents, dated Washington, March 30, 1868:

"I cheerfully commend to all persons who may have business in the Patent Office the firm of Edson Bro., as gentleman of prompt business habits, and in every respect worthy of confidence."

"I concur in the above," T. C. Theaker, Com. Patents.

JOHN W. FRAZEE,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

AND

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

NO. 909 SEVENTH STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

CORNER NINTH AND F STREETS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

The most central location in the City. Opposite the Patent Office Masonic Temple, and one block from General Post Office Department.

The F Street and Ninth Street Cars, communicating with the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the B. & O. and B. & P. pass the door.

N. B.—Take F Street Cars at B. & O. Depot and get out at 9th street. Take 9th street Cars at B. & P. Depot and get out at F street.

J. E. LYON, Prop.

CUT THIS OUT.

MITCHENER & GANGEWER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

AND

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS AND PATENTS,

326 Four-and a-half St. Washington, D. C.

We prosecute all kinds of claims against the government of the United States, before the Departments, Committee of Congress and Court of Claims. We procure patents and act as attorneys in patent cases. We make a specialty of Internal Revenue matters and Land Claims. Our terms on business sent us by attorneys will be one-half the fee charged claimants. When a claim is sent us we will send the necessary blanks and instructions for its preparation, and will also keep our correspondents advised of all new laws, rullings and decisions in relation to claims. Send for Circular.

MITCHENER & GANGEWER,

Attorneys at Law.

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G. J. FERRISS,

SOLICITOR.

The cheapest and most reliable Patent Agency in Washington. Full particulars free. Address

G. J. FERRISS,
je13 Box 95, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY TOWN FOR

THE TRANSMISSION OF LIFE,

Counsels on the Nature and Hygiene of the Masculine Functions.

BY DR. GEORGE H. NAPHEYS.

This extraordinary book has been praised by thousands of readers for its admirable style, its chaste line of thought, its valuable medical advice its interesting and curious revelations, and its scientific accuracy. It is pure and practical, intended for self-help and self elevation.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

BROWN & HOLDOWAY,

PUBLISHERS,

6 & 8 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge,
je13 4t PITTSBURGH, PA.

BEAVER COLLEGE.

AND

MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

New Building, School and Recitation Rooms now ready for the

FALL SESSION, SEPT. 9, 1872.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

a permanent feature of the Institution. Apparatus for illustrating the Sciences. Send for new catalogue with cut of new building.

june 6-tf R. T. TAYLOR, Pres.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Total tax assessed for the year ending June 1st for School Tax and Jan. 1st for State and County tax.....$600 39
Paid into the treasury.....556 43

Remaining on books with collector.....$43 96

L. MAGINNIS, Township Clerk.
A. TAYLOR, Collector. jun6-3t.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

95 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The best place in the city to buy Clothing and Furnishing goods. Sign of the Hub. my2-1y

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!

PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO.

Why go to Kansas or Nebraska, when you can buy as fine farming lands as the sun ever shone on improved and unimproved, at from $25 to $40 an acre, ranging from 40 to 1,300 acres, within from 30 to 50 miles from Chicago, in one of the finest dairying countries in America? Five railroads now running through the county, and 4 or 5 more being constructed. Have several good improved farms for sale cheap. For particulars address

AMOS ALLMAN,
apr25 1m. Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana.

ALLEGHELLY TRUNK STORE,

JOEL S. GOE & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES & TRAVELLEG BAGS.

No 60 Federa St., Allegheny City, Pa.

All orders promptly filled and work warranted.
may16-1m.

New Advertisements.

KEEP IT HANDY.

THE RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Diarrhœa Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Cramps, etc., quickly cured by the use of

JARDELLA'S

Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb.

An old, well tried remedy, entirely vegetable, pleasant to take, quick and certain in effect; can be depended on in the most urgent cases; may be given to the youngest infant as well as to adults. It contains

NO CAMPHOR OR OPIUM.

It is a pleasant extract and readily taken by children. It has often saved life when physicians had despaired. Keep it in the house and use in time. All we ask for it is a trial. Don't let your dealer put you off with something else. But buy it. Try it. Sold by druggists and store-keepers throughout this State. Prepared only by

HANSELL & BRO., 2000 Market St., Philadelphia.

je13-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.
je13 6t.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Barber and Hair Dresser. Persons attended at their residence, if desired. Shop in the basement of RADICAL building, Beaver, Pa my30-1y

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA,

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address

COWAN & CO.,
139 Eight St., New York.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue,
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

"YOU ASK! I'LL TELL!"

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN BOOKS.

Agents wanted. Exclusive territory given. The book will sell itself. Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Minister, Merchant, Manufacturer, Miner, Farmer, Mariner and Yourself all want it. There is money in it. Send for Circular. CHESTERMAN & WERSTER, 50 North 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEGRAPHY.

A necessary part of every person's education in this advanced age is the art of Telegraphing. Apply to the undersigned for Smith's Manuel of Telegraphy, the best work published on this subject. Price 30 cts. Also for every description of Telegraphic Instruments and Battery; Nitro Chromic Battery for Electroplating. I. G. TILLOTSON & CO., 8 Dey St., New York.

HOW 'TIS DONE. THE SECRET OUT.

Mustache and whiskers 42 days. This Great Secret and 100 others. Gamblers' Tricks, Cardiology, Ventriloquism, all in the original "Book of Wonders." Mailed for 25 cents. Address D. C. Cuttle, Carthage, Illinois.

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No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GETTYSBURG

Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

A First Class Drug and Prescription Store

Very eligibly situated in Allegheny City, doing a paying business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The owner wishing to retire from active business, or would prefer selling an interest to a person having good references, and who could give it their whole attention. An opportunity of this kind to get into a good paying business with small capital does not often occur. For further particulars address B. F. GOULD, care Dr. Hays, 189 Washington Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

my2-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES B. ANDREWS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Andrews, dec'd., late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

NANCY JANE ANDREWS, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t. Fallst on, Pa.

$50,000 REWARD!

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE in 1873. It is the only Workingman's Tariff Monthly; has 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PREMIUM,

Varying from 25 cents in value to $500 in greenbacks. Among the premiums are two of $500 in greenbacks; two of $200; ten of $100; one hundred of $10; five hundred of $2; five Parlor Organs, $250 each; ten Sewing Machines, $60 each; fifty American Watches, $40 each—besides many thousands of smaller premiums. Only $1.50 per year; sent on trial three months for 25 cents.

Send for specimen to

CAPRON & CO.,
mar28-3m Box 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK,

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Adm'r.,
my31-6t South Beaver Township.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

BORO. OF ROCHESTER PA

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, ESQ., TREASURER

Dr.

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer		$ 55 64
" " " "	Wharf	300 00
" " " "	Burgess for fines, &c.	78 00
" " " "	Shows, &c.	68 00
" " " "	Tax collect'r (bet amt)	2,757 71
" " " "	Sale of boro bonds	2,900 00
" " " "	Lost tax (collected)	50
" " " "	Temporary loan	148 25
		$6,308 10

Cr.

By warrants paid, viz:	
For payment of lot and building and furnishing Lockup and Council Chamber	$2,400 00
For old indebtedness	700 00
For streets, sewers and other purposes	2,928 17
Cash in the Treasury	279 93
	$6,308 10

Bonds of the Borough are now outstanding to the amount of $2,600, running from one to four and a half years.

The above statement is a true exhibit of the receipts and expenditures in the borough of Rochester for the year ending May 1st, 1873.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Auditor.

T. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Rochester, Pa., May 24, 1873—30-3t

$500,000 CASH.

Gifts to be paid in full.

THE THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

Will be given in the great hall of Library building at Louisville, on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at which time Ten Thousand Gifts, amounting to a grand total of $500,000 all cash, will be distributed by lot to ticket holders. No reduction in amount of gifts at this distribution, but each gift will be paid in full.

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only

[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000	each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100	"	59,000
9,100 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
my31-1m 609 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS,

No 60 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Table furnished with the best the market affords in its season.

Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. may16-1m

THE UNITED STATES ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY

WHITNEY & RAYMOND.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

In tone, finish, workmanship and durability.

The cases are of an entirely new and elegant design, paneled all round, richly carved and ornamented, highly varnished and polished, while those with French Mottled Walnut Panels are by far the most

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Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16	Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17	Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp,	"	18	W. Cunningham's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lawrence's.
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Isaac M. Steven's
Hanover tp,	"	27	M. Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp,	July	7	J. H Christy's store.
Independence tp,	"	8	John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10	R W Scott's.
Moon tp,	"	11	James Prentice's.

☞ Payments can be made in adjoining townships.

Taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off; on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs.

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